Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,043—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th May	SALSETTE.....	6009	MOOLTAN ...	9621
4th June.	INDIA.....	7911	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE.....	6009	CHINA	7913
19th "	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	...
26th "	DEVANHA.....	8093	PERSIA.....	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE.....	6009	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE.....	6009	MACEDONIA.	10573
30th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE.....	6009	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
13th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE.....	6009	MONGOLIA.....	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
MEIA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN.....	4,130	Lafont.....	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,682	Rebuffat.....	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
MEIA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen ...	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN ...	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	8038	S. Cihunek.....	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOSNIA	4951	G. Gilhuber.....	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRIONI	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian ...	28th June
F. FERDINAND ...	6946	B. Cabol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian ...	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 750*
Single Class to London ..... " 545 " 685*
Single Class to London and back ..... " 866 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German loyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	B. Ravlonich.....	5139	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA.....1,195	Thur, 26th May	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LINGA 2,171	Fri. 27th May	6 a. m.	Direct †
DUMRA.....1,695	Mon. 30th May	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*

† On later on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 26th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 30th May sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,303 tons, sailing on or about the 27th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
25th May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi.....	8460	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester....	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave,

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.	
*C. City of Calcutta.....	11000	June 18th	July	11
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	" 29	"	23
*B. City of Lucknow....	5900	July 30	Aug.	26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept.	13
‡C. City of Glasgow.....	9500	Sept. 17	Octr.	10
*C. City of Calcutta.....	11000	" 22	"	15
‡C. City of London.....	11000	Octr. 17	Nov.	6
*A. Trafford Hall.....	8000	" 26	"	19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Penang	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principa Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs, 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly,

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Kheesy and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR	RANGOON
BATAVIA	(Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge ; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Mengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum, Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks ; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S. POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	" 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	" 25	4	0

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	" 50	6	4
Perfectos Extra	" 50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
" Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE HARWOOD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

CLUBS intending to take part in the LEAGUE GAMES this Season are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, on or before the 1st June next.

F. HOGAN,
"Carbonic" Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May, 1910.

APPLICATIONS are received by the Undersigned from Graduates in Medicine and Chemistry for the POST of ASSISTANT to the CHEMICAL EXAMINER, Government of Mysore, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. Applicants should state age and College distinctions and forward testimonials.

F. M. ANNASAWMY AYENGAR,
Personal Assistant,
For Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government.
Office of Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government,
Dated, Bangalore, 19th May, 1910.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD.

TENDERS are invited on or before 21st June, 1910, for the PURCHASE of 700 tons of INDIAN ROSEWOOD LOGS, ready for immediate delivery.

For particulars apply to
THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
N. D. Kanara, Belgaum.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act and in supersession of the notice given by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, which was published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Government Gazettes" of the 8th, 15th and 22nd April, 1909, Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees have under the provisions of the said Act made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay, for widening Chunam Kiln Road, leading from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows :—

(a) On the South.—Portion of Girgaum Back Road ;
(b) On the West.—Proceeding from South to North portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7362, 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (3) and 7364, and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7366 (land 3) respectively ;
(c) On the North.—Portion of Grant Road and on the East.—Proceeding from North to South properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7367 (3), 7367 (2), 7367 (2A), 7367 (1C) and 7368 (4A) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7367 (1A) property bearing new Survey No. 7386 ; Portion of Khetwadi Main Road and portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplande Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 7 dated 19th February 1910) of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

I. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1910.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg ..	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg..... ..	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Covert House, Middle Colaba, opposite Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture consisting of dinning table and chairs, minor sideboard, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, taj cabinet, marble top side and round tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double almirahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, etc., the property of N. Carter, Esq., and others.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the widow and Executrix, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the "Audsen Retreat," next to Mazagon Castle, Mount Road, Mazagon, the household furniture and effects, superior banjo, mandoline, musical box, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1910.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents) Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Pieces, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that unless the following GOODS lying undelivered at Raipur Station, are REMOVED on payment of all charges due before the 10th June, 1910, they will be SOLD there by PUBLIC AUCTION at 10 o'clock, on that date under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1870.

Terms—Payment in cash.

Invoice No.	Railway Receipt No.	Date.	Station from	Station to	Consignor.	Consignee.	Details of Goods.
147	1577	29-3-10	Rajnandgaon ...	Raipur ...	B. N. C. Mills.	H. T. Mohamed Ayub.	1 Bale C. Piece-goods.
13	3296-60	1-4-10	Hingangbat ...	Do. ...	M. R. S. R. Mills.	Raghunath Dass.	3 Bales I. C. Piece-goods.
14	3296-75	1-4-10	Do. ...	Do. ...	R. B. B. A. Mills.	R. B. B. A. Mills.	1 Bale I. C. Piece-goods.
156	1577-59	1-4-10	Rajnandgaon ...	Do. ...	B. N. C. Mills.	H. T. Mohamed Ayub.	1 Bale yarn.

C. LIDSDALE,
Ag. Superintendent of Goods.

Superintendent of Goods Office, B. N. Ry., Calcutta, dated 18th May, 1910.

PEARSE & CO.,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS,
CATERERS & BAKERS.

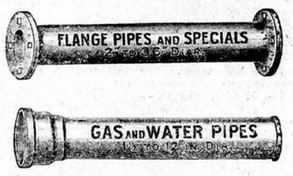
Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

GARLICK & Co.
SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,



JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
TO-NIGHT GRAND SATURDAY SHOW
Special up-to-date Topical
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
CUP FINAL
played at the Crystal Palace in the presence of 70,000 spectators.
SEE—A DRAMA IN SAVILE
ALSO Galino's Duel and side splitting comics.
TIMES.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

MALARIA
NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, ou should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising. Sur

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SORE'S,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"
—June 18, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Northampton) ENGLAND

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction (for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS, for European Families. Apply on premises, DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries, Apply to this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 16 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechaufe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.—This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same ; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex ; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.
Therapion is now also obtainable in BRACER (TASTELESS) FORM.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
OMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909)	„	90,985
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1909 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1903 exceeded. £4,070,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.
Icilma
Fluor Cream
is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.
[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Stephens'
Inks
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 24.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 7-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25-28 1-2—0-3 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 96 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-51 1-2—P. 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 3/4—1/16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 13-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-12 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about...£100,000 for South America.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...98 1-2—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2 —1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day-to-day loans ... ... 3 3-4—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, May 24.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	26,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Firm.
Mid-Americans	8-13—6
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 5/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7-79	7-75	7-70	7-45	7-09
G. O. C.	—4	—4	—4	—5	—5
Liverpool	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
	6-79	6-70	6-67	6-36	
	—5	—5	—6	—5	

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 5-8
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-4

NEW YORK, May 24.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	.....

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.

July 14-26 —18	
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12-78—10	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-35—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4-87 3/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 3-4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14-92—21
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12-71—13

LONDON, May 24.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3/4	
" " months, June-July.	
" " Ports, Dunkirk.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	26
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ...	33 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Dull.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	42 3/4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	40 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	37 1/4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	61
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-1 Nominal.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 18 3 3/4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"King Howell", "Dartmouth".

BOMBAY, May 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29/32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29/32d June
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 5-32d. July
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Francs 3 m/s " ...	170
Marks 3 m/s " ...	138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	132 1-2
" Shanghai ...	177 3/4
" Japan ...	150 3/4

The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 95-5-3 and closed at Rs. 95-5-6.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined by 1-16 for ready and forward unchanged and New York was also down by 1-2.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-4-0. London market having declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market "Dull" and there being sellers, prices declined by two annas and forwards at the close declined to Rs. 72-2-0. Demand for ready was moderate and about 50-60 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained quiet with very little local and up-country demand and prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices were well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereign Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	2	0
117 Penny	72	1	0
Local per tola	0	10	9

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	2	0
Second do	72	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London prices declined by 3d. Demand being poor and prices were easier by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Easier. London prices declined by 3 to 6d. There being more sellers and prices declined by two annas.

Wheat :—Flat. No enquiry.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Mowraseed, Castorseed, and Cottonseed :—Steady. Demand was moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 10 5 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 10 1 0

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	" 6 11
Do. Gujarat ...	" 6 14
Poppyseed ...	" 9 10
Castorseed ...	" 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	" 7 0
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	" 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	" 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	" 44 to 46
Do. do do 85/15 ...	
Do. do. do, 75/25... ...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... ...	" 44 to 46
Do. do. 85/15... ...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 44 to 45
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad ...	
Do. do. Gujarat ...	
Do. Black Kutni ...	" 43 to 44
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	" 33 to 34
Hard Red...	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed	24

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th May :—

Wheat	39,618 cwts
Linseed	12,651 "
Rapeseed	8,976 "
Gingellyseed	1,897 "
Poppyseed...	3,011 "
Groundnuts...	582 "
Castorseed	3,501 "
Rice	4,526 "
Myrabollams.	3,766 "
Cottonseed	12,536 "
Mowraseed...	14 "
Gram	6,678 "
Joowar	1,215 "
Maize	..... "

LOCAL YARN.

We learn of the following sales :—

700	No. 10s	...Greaves	...at 6-9
100	" 12s	...Coorla	...at 7-1

SPINNINGS.

Petit's opened at Rs. 2,830 and Rs. 2,840 for July. Market was closed on account of the death of Seth Jagobhai Maganlal.

COTTON.

Liverpool market was 4 to 6 points down and New York declined by 5. Our market at Colaba was dull and a nominal business has been done both by the mills and exporters, and prices for ready declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 3 to 4 points down, market for future remained easier and prices declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Good Broach opened at Rs. 296 and closed at Rs. 294 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
400	Petit Mills	...Sawgin	... 326
100	H Gocouldas & Co...	do	... 328
100	Japan T Co ...	do	... 329
200	Hindustan Mill	...Bengal	... 265
300	A. Blascheck	...Bugulkot	...299-303
100	Elphinstone	... do	... 304
100	Bombay Co	...Dhamangaon	... 295
500	Bussank	...Broach	...330-332
200	Tata and Co	... do	... 330

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	... 269
"	Good	... 257
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	... 288
"	Good	... 273
Sind Punjab	Fine	... 285
"	Good	... 271
Khandesh	Fine	... 299
"	Good	... 280
Amraoti	Fine	... 305
"	Good	... 297
Akola Khangaum	Fine	... 305
"	Good	... 297
Dhamangaon	Fine	... 306
"	Good	... 298
Yeotmal	Fine	... 310
"	Good	... 302
Nagpore	Fine	... 312
"	Good	... 305
Wardha	Hinganghat Fine	... 318
"	Good	... 310
Methia	Fine	... 290
"	Good	... 280
Broach	Gin Fine	... 333
"	Good	... 327
Sawginned	Fine	... 330 May
Coompta	Ginned	... 322 "
Westerns	"	... 309 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	294 1-2 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	221 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th May :—

Khandeish	89 Bales.
Central India...	573 "
Barsi and Nagur	250 "
Berar	289 "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comrawatee...	1,191 "
Dholera	1,906 "
Broach...	1,299 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	593 "
Westerns	1,571 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	193 "
Rajputana	332 "
Sind	61 "
Persian	91 "
Other sorts	..... "
Total ...	7,242 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

May—June	7-75 — 4
June—July	7-72 — 3
July—Aug.	7-66 — 4
Aug.—Sept.	7-41 — 4
Sept.—Oct.	6-98 — 4
Oct.—Nov.	6-25 — 4
Nov.—Dec.	6-27 — 3
Dec.—Jan.	6-23 — 4
Jan.—Feb.	6-22 — 4

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	13 0	... 13 6
Dunkirk	13 0	... 13 6
Havre	13 0	... 13 6
Hull	13 0	.....
Liverpool	13 6	... 14 0
Marseilles	13 6	... 14 0
Genoa	13 0	... 14 6
London	13 6	... 13 6
Hamburg	13 6	... 14 0
Trieste	15 0	... 16 0
Venice... ...	15 0	... 16 0
Open Ports	June & July	13 0

Market inactive.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4×4	lbs. 21 to 28 / 35 to 42 / 56	Rs. 54 14
	63 to 70 / 77 to 84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 to 28 / 35 to 42 / 49 to 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		... 40 10
Spelter	M M	
	M M	... 18 6
	J	
	G	
Georgshutte		... 22 4
Copper Ingots K S		... 45 8
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		... 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 / 10, 12		...47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm,

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ...	Rs. 3,045

Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,640
Exchange for Hongkong	132 1/2
Exchange for Shanghai	178 1/2

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-12-0 to 8-0-0
Pig Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-2-0 to 7-5-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill 282 to 300.
June Mill 284 to 305.
July Mill 288 to 312.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, May 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	600	...
1 Parcel ...	...	7,500	7,064
1 Bundle ...	3,058	...	...
1 Box ...	...	...	13,324
1 Bag ...	...	...	1,476

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	..	900	...
1 Parcel ...	...	47	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
E Hayim	Dumra	Basreh
M. Cohen and Fills ...	Koerber	Trieste
D Amandji	Markgraf	Chindi
H J M Moosa	Koerber	Aden
B Castoorchand and Co ...	India	Marseilles

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 23rd May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	62	73,903
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	42	49,526

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21st May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 21st May 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 5,438,772
Balance to be remitted from 22nd May 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 10,061,228

*Of this sum £1,665,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 25.

FOR LONDON.

Ethelwolf s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed and 180 cwts kurdeessed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 240 cwts kurdeessed, Baner and Krause ; 592 cwts dry ginger, A R Assar and Co; 501 cwts kurdeessed, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji.

India s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 16 bales woollen cuttings, E Hayini; 11 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 104 casks skins, Nisamuddin and Co ; 91 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwala.

Yorkmoor s—131 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR HULL.

Cressington Court s—5,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 125 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

Cawdar Castle s—9,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed C Morarji.

Hidalgo s—5,000 cwts wheat, 6,640 cwts castorseed, 51,000 cwts cottonseed and 4,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,015 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Glamorgan s—9,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—70 cwts oilbanum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—2,525 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trawbridge s—388 bales cotton waste and fly, and 150 bales rawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Barbera s—605 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Chanda s—500 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Callisps s—2,192 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 6,035 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—3,001 cwts groundnuts, 9,004 cwts rapeseed and 27,027 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7,000 cwts linseed 6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 200 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—1,076 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar 112 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 148 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 40 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

Calliope s—2,614 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 38 cwts myrabollams Lehurhart Bros.

Koerber s—230 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,000 planks teakwood B E Cashinath 2 bales carpets S J Tellery and Co ; 210 cwts gum T V and Godsey Bros, 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 250 cwts oilbanum J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—300 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co., 3 packages silk yarn, Bettoni Gorio and Co.

Austria s—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 51 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Kingsway s—18,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—2,000 cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfuse and Co ; 1056 cwts linseed C Boggiano and Co ; 6,001 cwts gingellyseed 5,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, a Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—1 bale carpets G P Shavredes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istras s—2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed David Sassoon and Co.

Coronation s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola.

Ethelwolf s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1,250 cwts onion R E Dadachanji ; 9 cwts gold stones, D Jijibhoy and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Glassebrook and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—219 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 572 bales cotton, Vatch-Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

The ladies' international open golf championship meeting was concluded at Westward Ho during mail week. On the last day, England beat Wales by six matches to three, and Scotland beat Ireland by eight matches to one. Scotland thus secured the international championship with three wins. England had two wins and Ireland one. Wales did not gain a victory.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Annual Meeting.

The sixty-first ordinary general meeting of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was held on April 21st, at the chief office, St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E. C., Mr. Alderman Charles A. Hanson (the chairman) presiding. The general manager and secretary (Mr. James H. Scott) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen, I am sorry to say we have again to deplore the loss, through death, since our last annual meeting, of one of our directors, Mr. Colin Ross, whose gentleness, sound judgment, and long experience won for him a large place in our confidence and our affection. Mr. Ross's place on the board has been filled by the Right Honourable Lord Monk Bretton, whose appointment will, I am sure, be received by you with unanimous approval. Lord Monk Bretton comes to us with a public record, and an experience and knowledge of life assurance work which will, I know, be of immense value to the society.

During the year 6,514 policies have been issued, as compared with 5,890 in 1908, and the amount assured reached the large sum of £1,986,394, as compared with £1,819,277 in the previous year or an increase of 624 policies and of £167,017 in sums assured, while the new premiums for assurances completed during the year amounted to £90,965, which compares with £81,349 in 1908, or an increase of £9,616. Similarly, you will find the annuity business of the office shows gratifying growth, the purchase money received during the year amounting to £114,735, as compared with £85,006, or an increase of £29,729. Then I am also glad to be able to point out to you that the income of the society during the year amounted to the large total of £1,422,802, as compared with £1,406,762 or an increase on the year of £16,040. The funds, of the society during the year have been increased by £373,119, which compares with an increase in the previous year of £214,197, or an increase larger than the increase of 1908, by the sum of £58,922, while the assets as appearing in the balance-sheet at the end of 1909—the balance-sheet now before us—amounted to £10,318,985, as compared with £10,038,723 at the end of 1908, or an increase in the sum total of our assets of £277,262. These, gentlemen, you will agree with me, are not only gratifying figures, but they are colossal figures; and if I may be permitted to say so, to my mind they are convincing evidence of three great facts—namely, first, I infer from these figures that the Gresham is a stupendous force, a living vital energy, and a commanding power and inspiration in the insurance world. Secondly that throughout our vast organisation, from our general manager, and principal officers down to the youngest member of our staff, we are served by a band of men, unexceptionable and exceptional, in their zeal, their ability, their devotion, and their loyalty to the society, and our fellow workers, in my opinion, a deep debt of gratitude, a sentiment in which I am sure you will be glad to give expression to in a resolution to be proposed to you at a later stage in our proceedings. The third fact which I deduce from these figures is that they throw upon your directors and your managers an enormous burden of responsibility for the wise administration and for the safe guidance of the affairs of the society. Whether we discharge these most onerous, most exacting duties with fidelity and to your satisfaction we must leave it to you, our masters, to say. Now, gentlemen, will you please turn to another set of figures. First the claims of life policies amounted during the year to £447,320, as compared with £497,320, or a decrease of, roughly £50,000. Secondly, the life expenses during the year amounted to 21·1 per cent. on our premium income as compared with 20·6 per cent. in 1908. This, gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, is the one fly in our pot of ointment. Quite frankly, this is—and I have no desire to suppress it—a large expense ratio. The explanation of it, however, and the only explanation I can give you, is that during the year we have been led into certain exceptional expenditures with a view to an expanding business of a profitable nature, but which business has not yet had time to mature. Thirdly, there is yet one more figure to which I must call your attention, and that is the mean rate of interest learned from the life fund during the year. That rate, free of income-tax, amounted to £4 2s. 1d. per cent., and his figure I think you will agree with me, having regard to the magnitude of our funds, is satisfactory—quite as high rate of interest indeed as we could expect to earn. I am sorry to say that it is a penny less than we earned in 1908. This trifling difference is accounted for, I think, by the somewhat severe terms of the recent French legislation affecting foreign offices doing business in France. That law is paternal in its object, but exacting in its requirements. Under its provisions you can never make a bad investment, but you can never earn a profitable rate of interest and but for the vexatious and restrictive terms of the law with which this society, by reason of its great interest in France, had no option but to comply we should have earned an appreciably higher figure than £4 2s. 1d. per cent., which would have been of benefit not only to our English policyholders, but to our French policyholders as well. Now, gentlemen, I must bring my too lengthy remarks to a close. I should like if time had permitted, to have referred to the great ability and unfailing energy of the general manager and the principal officers of the staff, and I should also like to have borne my testimony to the valuable co-operation and assistance which the directors have received from the local committees working with us in our different branches. These committees are composed of eminent men who have placed their services at the disposal of the society with great generosity, and for whose intelligent zeal I have the greatest admiration. We have had, I repeat again, a good year, and I believe the present year, 1910, which is the year immediately preceding our valuation period, will be a better year than the last. With these remarks I will simply move the adoption of the report and accounts for the year.

Mr. F. W. Butterworth (deputy chairman), in seconding the motion, said that one of the satisfactory features to which the chairman had referred was the further growth in the new business. Last year, he (the speaker) pointed out that there were indications of expansion in that direction, and those indications had been fully confirmed by the results of the year's working. This was all the more satisfactory, because these results had been achieved in the face of more acute competition, perhaps, than had ever existed before, and also in spite of the fact that they were constantly confronted with legislation. Every country in Europe and elsewhere had been introducing new insurance laws, and almost invariably these had contained restrictive and protective clauses, and, unfortunately, in some notable instances, they had been introduced with retrospective force. It was quite true that our Embassies had endeavoured to render British companies such assistance as they could and quite recently they had been indebted to them for representations made on behalf of life assurance companies which had had some effect; but to a large extent intervention by them was impossible, owing to the system adopted by England in its commercial relations foreign Powers. The retrospective legislation to which he referred was, he had, vicious in principle and inequitable in operation, and when one reflected on its grave injustice he was almost led to deplore that there did not exist among the nations to-day some such deterrent from unfair legislation as existed in a free and independent State over two thousand years ago. There was at that time a custom whereby a man who proposed a new law had to appear before the assemblies of the people with a cord round his neck, and if his proposals were considered inequitable, or unreasonable, or premature, he was immediately strangled. In that happy and well-regulated community, for two hundred years no man was found to submit a proposal to the people's will.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir F. Lugard, the Governor of Hongkong, has left for Shanghai, and during his Excellency's absence Sir F. May, Colonial Secretary, will administer the Government.

The Government of Ceylon have appointed a Committee to advise as to improved sanitation on estates in the island with special reference to ankylostomiasis, systematic treatment of the disease, and segregation of new cases amongst coolies fresh from the coast. It is to be hoped, says the *Ceylon Observer*, that full advantage will be taken of American Reports on the subject, a good deal of practical work having been accomplished in fighting the hook-worm trouble by our cousins in the Far West.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—May 15, at Ouvahkellie, Lindula, the wife of Geo H Hughes, of a son.

REEVES—May 14, at Balasore, the wife of S R Reeves, Royal Artillery, of a daughter

STIFFE—May 18, at Almora, the wife of N G Stiffe, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SMITH—May 22, at 7, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the residence of her daughter Phoebe, the widow of the late Major Adam Smith, aged 67 years.

SHORTT—May 21, at Fernwood, Ootacamund, Robert D Shortt, late of the Madras Police, aged 65 years

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Let your promises be sincere, and within the compass of your ability."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

Municipal Standing Committee.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding, when formal business was transacted.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Floreatiner ... Faroik
Overture ...	Stradella ... Flotow
Serenade ...	Birthday ... Eilold
Grand Fantasia ...	Mignon ... Thomas
Valse Lente ...	Soupirs d'Amour ... Bovilly
Selection ...	The Balkan Princess ... Rubens
Two Step ...	Anona ... Grey

Moonlight Concert at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, Band Sergeant, commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March ...	Burgoyne ... R E Collier
Overture ...	The Caliph of Bagdad ... Boieldieu
Song ...	Rusheen ... Needham
Selection ...	Orphee Aux Enfers ... Godfrey
Valse ...	Amoretten Tanze ... Gung'
Selection of Pantomine Songs ...	J Neat
Sketch ...	By the Swanee River / Eisenbahn ... Myddleton
Galop ...	

Successful Medical Career.—Mr. Phirose J Kolaporewalla son of Dr. Jamsetjee Kolaporewalla of Poona, has had a successful medical career in England, a correspondent writes : Having finished his studies in the Grant Medical College of Bombay he went to London where he obtained the diplomas of L. R. C. P. (London) and M. R. C. S. (England). He further prosecuted his studies in ophthalmics and diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, and obtained a special certificate for diseases of the Eye from Guy's Hospital, London, and also a certificate from the London School of Tropical Medicine. He was for a time Clinical Assistant at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; afterwards at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; and later at the London Hospital for Throat, Nose and Ear. After this he was appointed House Surgeon to the Kent County Opthalmic Hospital at Maidstone and recently he became House Surgeon to the Free Eye Hospital at Southampton.

OILSEED CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The final memorandum of the linseed and rapeseed crops for the Bombay Presidency show that this year there were 133,000 acres under the former and 160,600 under the latter. This is for linseed 16 per cent. below last year's area and 44 per cent. below the decennial average and for rapeseed an improvement of 20 per cent. and 43 per cent. respectively. The uncertainty of the late rains in recent years coupled with the favourable early rains induced larger cultivation of cotton and other early crops and curtailed the area under linseed, particularly in South Deccan and Karnatak. In North Gujarat, where the crop is principally grown, the area has come up to last year's figure though it is still far short of the average. The crop has done fairly well in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Satara, but elsewhere it suffered through absence of moisture. The crop in the Deccan is estimated to yield from 70 to 80 per cent. in Khandesh and Nasik to 30 per cent. in parts of Poona. In the Karnatak the yield varies from 45 per cent. in Dharwar to 80 per cent. in Belgaum. The crop was harvested in the beginning of February as usual. As to rapeseed favourable late rains induced large sowings in G

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marmack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
H M S Redbreast . Comdr Shutter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Pollmarra ..Commdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 24.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham.....P & O S N & Co
Ashgate .....2208 King .....W & A Graham & Co
Austriana .....2612 Harrison .W&A Graham & Co
Barbarigo.....2821 Giacopello.....F R S N & Co
Begonia.....2745 Mathews.....T Jeswandas
Clodmoor.....2408 Mathews...W & A Graham & Co
Countess Warwick...2568 Raddish...W&A Graham&Co
Calliope.....2498 Knot .....W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta.....2244 Fuller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson...Andrew Zuel & Co
Coronation .....2475 Waters.....
Dwarka..... 759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow.....P & O S N & Co
Dumbea.....3219 Robufat .....M Maritime & Co
Ethelwolf .....2814 Eidman .....T Morrison & Co
Felicians .....2705 Falck.....T Morrison& Co
Feredene .....2244 Leighton....W&A Graham & Co
Hidalgo .....2760 Croft .....James Finlay & Co
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Megna ..... 772 Maude..... M M & Co
Newburn.....2325 Richards.....W &AGraham & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet.....E & A M Jeewanji
Nasori.....911 Micre...Stream...12 5...B & P S N &Co
Northam .....2475 Donovan ..W & A Graham &Co
Nairn.....2324 Lassen.....W& A Graham & Co
Orissa.....3525 Kedalie .....M M & Co
Okara .....3435 Love.....M M & Co
Pennine Range...2214 Blance.....
Persia .....3779 Georgvich.....A L S N & Co
Ramsay.....2767 Mullar .....Captain
Schoenfels.....3611 Rode.....W&A Graham & Co
Sutherland .....2317 Wallace.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born...B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathleven .....2845 Todd .....W&A Graham & Co
Strathford.....2841 Arnot .....M M & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite..W&A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wearmouth .....2307 Catto.....W & A Graham & Co
Warcongs.....1609 Chappel .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoefels	3611	Rode.....	Hamburg	1-6...	W & A Graham & Co
B Trafford Hall.....	3436	Hood.....	Liverpool.....	25-5...	Killick Nixon & Co
G&R Hidalgo...	2761	Croft...	Hull...	27 5...	J Finlay &Co
D&E City of Karachi..	3562	Snow.....	Karachi...24 5		Killick Nixon & Co
F Istrar	2989	Jacob...	Dunkirk...1-6		Killick Nixon & Co
G Trowbridge.....	2380	Mrrs.....	Antwerp...30 5		T Morrison & Co
H Broadgarth	2078	Rowell...	Manchester...	25-5	Sanday & Co
K Austria	3871	Raicich	Trieste...	28-5.....	A L S N & Co
M Harperley	2565	Folster.....	Hull...	24-5.....	W & A Graham & Co
N Glamorgan.....	2257	Jones.....	Hull...	3-6...	W & A Graham & Co
O Yorkmoor.....	2286	Rigby.....	London...	25 5...	W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker.....	Hamburg ..24-5...		W&A Graham & Co
Q Haidari...	1563	Kass...	Jeddah...	27 5.B & P S N& Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Markgraf.....	2325	Timm	Z'bar ..	28-5...	A Strandes & Co
2 Barbarigo.....	2821	Giacopello...	Calcutta...	28-5...	Venice, S N Co
3 Donolly...	2126	Davis...	Dunkirk.....	4-6...	W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court...	2716	Baucham...	Hull ...	28-5...	W & A G &Co
5 Djibouta.....	2797	Quinton ...	Marseilles...	10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Persia.....	3779	Gairgevich ...	Kobe...	25-5...	A L S N Co
7 Berberra.....	2791	Peckham...	Antwerp...	28 5...	M M & Co
8 Colaba.....	3899	Robertson...	Antwerp...	29 5...	M M & Co
9 Chanda ...	3954	Tice...	Antwerp ..4-6...		M M & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3513	Barcham ..	Shanghai...	25 5...	P & O S N Co
12&13 India.....	4184	Haddock.....	London...	4-6...	P & O S N & Co
14 Kesara.....	505	Elton ..	Busreh...	26 5 ..	M M & Co
15 Koerber.....	3157	Foreste.....	Trieste...	1 6...	A L S N Co
16 Averistan.....	1821	Choal ...	Amsterdam ..	25-5...	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahsaadi.....	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa...	24-5...	Bo S N Co Ld
Fondui.....	553	Hoosein ...	B'nagar ..	25-5 ..	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...	524	Mahomed ...	M'Gon.	25-5.Bo S N Co Ld	

M W D D

Itaura.....	3363	Clelland.....	N F.....	M M & Co	

H W V D

Linga 951	Cutbush	....Karachi...	27-5 ...	M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Nowshera s.....	Rose	Calcutta, April 7
	Amazonga s.....	Wooster	Busreh, May 6
	Lhasa s	Mc Dearmidt	Karachi, May 23

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Broadgarth s	Rawell.....	Manchester
	Barbarigo s.....	Giacopello ...	Calcutta via Colombo
	Avristan s	Choat	Amsterdam
	Trafford Hall s ...	Hood	Liverpool etc
	Persia s	Gueregevich...	Kobe etc
	Arcadia s	Burcham.....	Shanghai etc
	Strathleven s....	Todd	Karachi

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Barbarigo—Giacopello—for Calcutta via Colombo.
" Kasara—Elton—for Persian Gulf etc
The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Salsette for Aden
" Djibauti for Dunkirk etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 25th instant morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 24th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. R. Rubattino from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 26th May.

434.—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " F " Company :—
No 6356 Vol I Hardoon.

435.—The undernamed having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " F " Company :—
No 4357 Vol P Cardes.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 26th May.

Major R. W. B. Pennington having reported his return from leave resumes command of No. 2 Company from 26th May 1910.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 26th May, 1910.

THE OUTLOOK IN EGYPT.

ACCORDING to a Cairo telegram a number of modifications in existing laws in Egypt will shortly be promulgated, which deal with Press offences and the dissemination of objectionable matter. So drastic will the amended law be that persons guilty of such offences will be committed for trial at the Assizes, whether those persons be editor, author, manager, printer or vendor. Other modifications will deal with the formation of secret societies for the purpose of committing or facilitating crimes. Lord Cromer's attitude towards the vernacular press for a long time was one of disdainful tolerance; but he ultimately found it necessary to restrict its operations. We know Mr. Wilfrid Blunt condemned his action and declared that to put down the liberty of the Press was to deprive Egypt of the only liberty she enjoyed. But Mr. Blunt is a man to be avoided and his opinions are opinions to be rejected. Sir Eldon Gorst is, it may be, a less sympathetic ruler than his predecessor, and his personal popularity has never been so great. But Sir Eldon has to deal with a more discontented Egypt than Lord Cromer had, and we need not express surprise that he has taken a leaf out of the book of the Government of India and is determined to put down both anarchical and seditious crime. As the mail papers told us this week the Egyptian press devotes much attention and space to the existing unrest and anxiety, and points out that a significant feature of the situation is the manner in which, among the native population, or at least that portion of it which has fallen under the domination of the Nationalist element, the assassination of the late Premier, Boutros Pasha, being held up to public esteem as though he had performed some highly meritorious act in shooting a man who, judged by his official attitude and acts, should be regarded as one of the very best friends of his country. Throughout the trial, neglectful of the primary law which forbids comment on a case whilst "sub judice," the Egyptian native press has published critical articles from day to day and bestowed on the assassin the honourable title of Effendi. Everything they could possibly do to defeat the ends of justice and stir up public feeling against the Court and the Government they have done, until the marvel is that immediate steps were not taken to suppress this notorious evil.

The "Egyptian Gazette" drawing attention to the breach of journalistic etiquette on the part of its native contemporaries, describes a scene in the streets of Cairo, wherein a crowd of natives paraded, praying to Allah to give the assassin victory and long life, whilst provincial bards sang his praises and recited the stages of his trial. It tells us too that while the murderer is receiving all this attention and sympathy from the nation, the murdered Minister, who had been for more than forty years a most honest and able servant of his country, is not left alone by his unrelenting enemies. An abominable extract from "El-Shaab," some time ago, has been followed by a still more repulsive statement in a weekly paper, "El-Shagaa," which will probably be the subject of a new prosecution. And as if the Nationalist papers in Egypt are not sufficient for all the vapourings of poor and malicious souls on the subject of the dead Minister, the Turkish papers of Constantinople, which are in alliance with the anti-British party in Cairo, have once again come to the support of their allies. "Yeni Gazetta," which was the first paper to extol Wardani, some two months ago, has asserted in a recent issue that papers were found on the late Boutros Pasha after his death, which proved that he had made a secret agreement with the Suez Canal Company to carry out their scheme. It will now be absolutely futile to attempt to prove to the lower ranks that this is untrue. Simultaneously various native journals persisted in maligning the murdered Minister and in generally hampering the work of administration and inciting to rebellion. We are glad to find that they are not to be allowed to continue their policy at will and that already prosecutions have been instituted against some of the most culpable offenders. Mohamad Wahid Bey, together with the editor and the manager of *Al Akhbar*, is being prosecuted for attacking several members of the Khedive's family. The first-named gentleman, who is the leader of that section among the Egyptian Liberals who are favourable to the British occupation, wrote an article, which was published in *Al Akhbar*, protesting against the idea of erecting a statue to the former Khedive, Ismail Pasha, grandfather of the present ruler, "whose shocking misgovernment and wildly extravagant regime were among the chief factors in bringing about the situation that eventually led to British intervention." Another case under the Press laws which will shortly come into the Cairo courts, is the prosecution of the Nationalist agitator, Hassan Marai, who is to be tried with various assistants on a charge of publishing and disseminating portraits of the murderer of Boutros Pasha. *Al Itidal el Masri* has been suppressed for describing Boutros Pasha as a traitor to his country and one whose existence was a calamity for the Egyptian nation.

We cannot say that the Anglo-Egyptian papers, or some of them, help to smooth matters very much. If they would avoid party politics and seek only to support legally constituted authority they would be more worthy of respect and would be of greater assistance. But we find the "Gazette," of all journals, alluding to the dissensions in the British Cabinet and the differences between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George, writes: "The Foreign Secretary's policy in Egypt has been an utter failure. When he was appointed it was believed that he would adhere to his public statements as to the necessity for continuity in the foreign policy of England, but so far as this country is concerned, the whole line of policy adopted has been a complete reversal of that hitherto in favour here. In fact, the only active portion of this policy of 'drift and do little,' has been destructive, to undo the work of Lord Cromer and reduce England's prestige to the lowest possible point in the shortest possible time. But even if any sudden convulsion within the Cabinet, were to lead to a new head being appointed to the Foreign Office there is no hope of any change in regard to Egypt until the present Government is overthrown, and is succeeded by another which will show some clear signs of a constructive policy in regard to this country." Such may, or may not, be the case, but it would be more helpful in the present crisis if party strife were ignored and it were remembered that as regards foreign policy there is little, if any, difference of opinion between Conservative and Liberal. We reproduced yesterday Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's article on the outlook, which contained one particularly noteworthy passage, in an interview with an Egyptian gentleman, who told him, his countrymen like other Eastern peoples, are peculiarly quick to notice any slackening of authority. They worship the God of Things as they Are. Any well-established rule can count upon their allegiance. "He who marries my mother is my father," says a native proverb. Egypt's British stepfathers have only to show parental firmness and the country will go quietly ahead. But at present the masses are more than a little disturbed. They hear rumours that British influence is coming to an end. They see "every kindness, concession, and attention lavished on the party who are clamouring for the evacuation of Egypt." If this be a correct diagnosis—and there is no reason to doubt it—there is ample reason for the introduction of the drastic measures we are led to anticipate and for the modifications of existing laws which are foreshadowed.

BORSTAL SYSTEM IN BURMA. IN most respects, the report on prison administration in Burma for the year 1909 is a commonplace document, but it contains a very interesting description of the attempts which have been made with a considerable degree of success to introduce the Borstal system of treatment for juvenile offenders. This movement is more or less a young one in the East, and we are pleased to know that to a certain extent it has been adopted in the Bombay Presidency, and with a success which seems to warrant its extension. In Burma, last year, they went to the extent of setting apart one jail—that at Meiktila for the reception of juvenile criminals. The jail was opened for this purpose in the month of February, the selected offenders being between the ages of 15 and 18, and with sentences of four months and more, but less than transportation. During the year 200 young offenders were received from the other jails. The superintendence of the jail was the duty of Captain Good, I. M. S, and during the first months, when boys were arriving from all parts of the province, management was found to be a difficult task. At first there was trouble about getting suitable warders, but even when that matter had been remedied, the boys were fractious and hard to control. Gradually, however, as they grew more accustomed to their surroundings, discipline began to take effect and from that date there seems to have been no doubt of the success of the system. "Discipline gradually prevailed," writes Captain Good, "but it had to be firmly enforced. In doing so, no opportunity was lost in trying to teach boys to be useful members of society. A few kind words have more effect, to my mind, than a severe punishment, that is, after they know the punishment can be meted out. To tell a boy on parade that he ought to be ashamed of having offended his superintendent or a fellow prisoner and knowing, if exposed, that he will not offend again, has more effect than putting on hand-cuffs for a night. I do not anticipate much further trouble in enforcing discipline and I think physical drill has much to commend it in this connection. It is a strict parade, it develops the youth mentally and physically. In the early days it tried his temper severely, but it, too, toned down. A periodical inspection of a youth's muscles on parade, and a word as to their development, encourages them."

As to the boys' occupations, they attended a vernacular school which was established in March, and an examination on the following November produced satisfactory results. Also handicrafts were taught. The first attempt in this direction was at wheel-making. An old and respectable Burman was employed as instructor and from the outset the boys showed a liking for the work and those who were employed in this way became much more free from punishment than they had been before the experiment. This was followed by classes in tin-smithy, carpentry, cane work, shoe-making, blacksmithy, sowing and farming. Rather curiously, however, none of these crafts had the same attraction as the wheel-making with which the start was made, for although the others were only commenced after consulting the boys' inclinations, it was always some time before the lads settled down to their work. An important feature of the work was the complete separation of the two classes of offenders, casual and habitual. For this purpose the jail was divided into two sections by a live hedge but Colonel Frenchman the late Inspector-General does not appear to be impressed with the possibilities of work among the habituals. He was of opinion that very few of any of this class of prisoner should be sent to this jail although he regards results amongst the other boys as promising to be very fruitful. A committee appointed to report upon the work seemed to hold the same opinion, and extensions of the principle are contemplated. Actual results upon release, of course, are the only final test, but for those we shall have to wait until the report for the present year is published. As to crime generally the numbers of convicts, over 18,000, shows practically no change although there was a higher percentage of criminals with previous convictions, and it was on this account no doubt that we find an increase of sentences of rigorous imprisonment. Generally there seemed to be an increase of moderate sentences and a decrease of light and heavy ones, The health of the prisoners was good, except for an outbreak of cholera in Mandalay Jail,

BOMBAY WHEAT CROP. A FINAL memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Native States, states that the total area under wheat this year was 2,102,300 acres, of which 504,300 acres were in Native States and the remainder in British territory. This shows a decrease of 8·3 per cent. on last year's area, and is 6·2 per cent. below the decennial average. Excluding famine years, however, the deficiency is as high as 25·3 per cent., but it appears that it is mainly due to the season being more favourable to the production of other crops, and therefore need not be regarded very seriously. In the Presidency, Gujarat and Khandesh show some extension in wheat area due to favourable late rains. Elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak cotton and other crops, for which early rains were favourable, occupied larger areas. In Sind the increase in Thar and Parkar is attributed to greater supply of water in the Mithrav and Jamrao Canals and in Hyderabad to the cultivation of lands merged out of water in time for the sowing of wheat. Elsewhere low inundation brought about considerable diminution in the wheat area. Gujarat and Khandesh received some rain in December and the crop throve well, particularly in the south and in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda. Frost, however, damaged it later on in Kathiawar and cloudy weather induced rust on the wet crop in places. The irrigated crop in reported to yield from 120 per cent. is parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar to 90 to 100 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh. The dry crop has yielded 112 per cent. in Surat, 100 per cent. in Broach and Baroda, and 75 to 90 per cent. elsewhere. In the rest of the Deccan there was little rain after sowing, and the dry crop suffered from want of moisture particularly in light soils in eastern tracts. The dry crop is estimated to yield 20 to 30 per cent. in the east of Poona and Ahmednagar and 60 to 80 per cent. in Nasik and Satara. The irrigated crop suffered in places from deficiency of water-supply and its yield varies between 60 to 90 per cent. of the normal. Some damage from rats, rust and disease has been reported from a few places. In Sind the crop suffered through deficiency of water-supply and the yield is fair in Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana and good elsewhere. The outturn varies between 60 per cent. of the normal in Karachi to 100 per cent. in Sukkur. The total output is estimated at 359,900 tons in British territory, and 186,400 in Native States or a total of 546,300 tons. This is an increase of 5·6 per cent. above last year's yield and 9·3 per cent. above the decennial average, but 25·2 per cent. below the average of ten years excluding famine years. The prices of food-grains have been higher than normal, although a little lower than those of last year.

A FURTHER sum of Rs. 15 has been received from E. D. C. towards the Cheshires' Goalkeeper fund,

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday for a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General in place of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. R. G. Monteath, of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

THE Ceylon Planters Association has appointed a Sub-Committee to initiate arrangements for a Ceylon planting representation at the Rubber Exhibition to be held in London in June next year.

PRESIDENT TAFT has sent a Special Message to Congress urging that the defences of the Panama Canal shall be completed by 1st January 1915, when it is proposed to open the canal for navigation.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The French General Elections and Social Democracy.

BERLIN, MAY 6.

THE French Socialists went into the electioneering campagne full of hope for a grand success. That the disunion prevailing among the various sections of the party had been settled was indeed a promising sign. Nobody doubted that they would gain more seats than at the last general elections of 1906.

But the net gain of the French Socialists did not come up to their expectations, as it amounted only to three seats. They conquered seven constituencies from their competitors and lost four. Even this modest ascendancy they do not own to their own popularity, but to outside assistance. Strange to say, it was the Conservative vote of Southern France that brought the seven new Socialist candidates to the top of the poll. The Conservative paper "Liberte" gives an explanation of this phenomenon. Already in winter when a change in the law of voting was under discussion, the Conservatives declared that they would not shrink from supporting a Socialist Candidate who was in favour of this reform rather than a Republican who was against it. As the "Liberte" now confesses, the Conservatives have verified this threat and, despite their religious inclinations, helped the Socialists to some new seats. It suited them better to overlook the religious antagonism that formerly induced them to see in the Socialist party their worst enemy. After all, this unexpected coalition is not so uncommon. In Germany, at least, the Centre party that places its religious devotion into the foreground, has often made common cause with the German Social Democrats who boast of their fanatic atheism.

How dependent the Social Democrats in France are on the support by the oppositional Conservatives and Clericals is well illustrated by the fact that not even their distinguished and popular leader M. Jean Jaures got the majority in his district. He has to stand with another candidate for the final heat of another poll. We do not doubt that he will carry the day. But it cannot be considered a favourable turn of public opinion for Socialism if even such a generally respected and experienced parliamentarian leader as M. Jaures is not returned at the original poll.

Another remarkable feature of these elections deserves special notice. The voting in the large cities with their masses of industrial labourers shows no advance of Socialistic persuasions. Especially Paris has brought a larger gain to the Nationalists than to Socialistic Party. The decision of the electorate of the Capital has always been considered a clear indication of the mood of the French nation. Its suggestive force is certainly not as paramount now as it was a generation ago. Still it has a great influence upon the verdict on the future chances of the various parties that Socialism has lost of its hold on the Paris masses.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXHIBITS AT THE BRUSSELS WORLDS' FAIR.

The French Government Organ "Temps" devotes a very elaborate article on the German and English sections of the Universal Exhibition opened at Brussels on April 23rd. It is full of praise for both of them and comes to the conclusion that both compared favourably with the exhibits of other countries. The paper summarises the results of this comparative study with the following judgment: "Obviously the Germans have made an effort to show what they can do and have succeeded in making an impression that in some respects is quite bewildering. There is in the first place the display of German machinery and industrial products that attracts our intention. But just as noteworthy is the exhibition by the boards of education of the kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony and the Free Town of Hamburgh. This well arranged group gives an admirable picture of the high state of general civilisation reached in the Fatherland. The English Exhibition, though not yet quite complete, is just as remarkable. What impresses us most is the wonderful collection of models of large steamers built on English shipping yards. One gets at once the impression that England is still as in times of yore the mistress of the seas." Both, Great Britain and Germany may be equally pleased with this judgment. It is, of course, no new discovery that in educational matters Germany has gone ahead and that in shipbuilding Great Britain leaves all competitors behind. But it gives an additional interest to the Brussels Exhibition that both countries have taken pains to have those departments in which they excel so well represented at this international show.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC.

By a careful statistical enquiry the German Government has found out that with the increased of the number of automobiles the accidents of this new form of traffic have kept almost equal pace. In the year 1909 not less than 2,945 persons have come to grief by these vehicles and 194 people have lost their lives. This havoc has been brought about by a total of nearly 50,000 automobile cars, and the large increase of this number compared with the previous year (by nearly 20 per cents.) justifies the conclusion that the future will bring even more accidents on this score.

Under these circumstances the new draconic provisions about the liability of owners for all damages caused by automobiles are quite justifiable. It is no argument against them that thereby the drivers will even more frequently than heretofore try to escape the responsibility for an accident by taking to flight. Of such cases 552 were reported in 1909 among 6,063 accidents. Indeed 438 reckless drivers succeeded in making good their escape without being detected. By these runaways 135 persons were injured and 5 killed; in most cases it was only material damage for which they shied responsibility.

Excessive speed is evidently the cause of the vast majority of the recorded accidents. Statistically that comes overwhelmingly to light by a series of interesting figures. The automobile conveyances of passengers show an enormous increase of accidents with their H. P. of machinery. From 10·7 per cents. of these vehicles with 8 H. P. motors, the climax is reached with 42·9 per cents. by vehicles of more than 40 H. P. With automobiles for carrying heavy loads the speed rather decreases with greater power of traction. We correspondingly find that among 100 of these automobile vans of more than 40 H. P. only 6·9 cause an accident, while the less powerful cars of only 8 H. P. are responsible for 9·5 accidents for every hundred of carriages of their class. Most deplorable is the record of automobile cabs in the large cities. They have more than one accident a year per vehicle. The Berlin police has therefore decided to spare no efforts in enforcing the regulation that 14 miles is the maximum speed allowed in the Metropolis. The drivers up to now allowed themselves 25 miles an hour in what they considered "less frequented" thoroughfares. The principal offenders were the automobiles driven by bensoine. In future only electric automobile cabs will receive a license in the German capital.

Another means for reducing the number of accidents will be found in deflecting the automobile traffic, from the principal thoroughfares of the City. In the new plans for City improvement certain streets are even especially reserve for fast automobile traffic. That many accidents are caused by the automobiles trying to pass other vehicles is clearly proved by the comparatively low figure of accidents on Sundays and Holidays, though the number of fast automobiles then out is exceptionally high.

A very important source of danger is the inclination of many drivers to run with full speed round the corners and under all circumstances to take the inner side of the road. For years the Berlin police has had an eye on this misuse.

One consequence of the greater severity of the law and is enforcement is already observable. The light automobiles with 8 H. P. are growing in general favour. Their number increased by 3,161 in 1909. They are very much used by doctors, commercial travellers, engineers, architects and others on their business errands. The German industry of automobile building has made a speciality of building this class of automobiles at very moderate prices. Also light business vans are replacing the noisy tricycles on account of their comparative freedom from accidents.

It may thus be anticipated that future statistics will show a decrease of accidents caused by the automobile traffic.

NATIONAL ISOLATION OR UNIVERSAL CULTURE.

In the course of last week another battle in Norway was fought in the war of civilisation raging between the two parliamentary parties. By a majority of 55 to 40 the representative of the people decided that one of the two topics required for passing the final examination at the higher schools is to be written in the so called "Landsmaal," i.e., the artificial language concocted out of fragments of different peasants' dialects. The opponents of the narrowminded Landsmaal movement have been defeated. But already the conviction is growing that this untoward event will prove to be a blessing in disguise for their cause. After the event wide circles in the country have risen to the conviction that a great danger for the civilisation of Norway is ahead if the decision of the majority is followed up to its natural consequences. They argue that by the Danish Norwegian language the nation is kept in touch not only with its own past but also with the European culture transplanted to the North. Their consolation is that such a parliamentary resolution cannot definitely decide a question in which the civilisation of the nation is at stake. That the Government sided with the majority is now declared an unpardonable act of short sightedness and it is noteworthy that the most embittered complaints originated from the stoutest adherents of the Ministry. As a way out of the difficulty they propose a Referendum to the nation about the question whether the teaching of the Landsmaal in the public schools is to be upheld or whether it ought to be abolished. That many deputies have voted for the majority in direct opposition to the wishes of nearly all their electors is now clear from the protests published.

The excitement caused by the last Act of Parliament has, however, widened the field of discussion about educational problems. Norway is one of the few countries that have resolutely done away with all classical training in the higher schools. Greek is exclusively reserved to the specialists in the Universities and Latin is taught as an optional subject in a few privileged schools. The Norwegians argued that they were bound to acquire a certain knowledge of three modern foreign languages, viz., French, English and German, and that therefore no room was left for Latin. It was a great inconsistency that the artificial language above mentioned was, afterwards introduced as a new subject. But now a change has set in. With the growing approval of thousands of patriots Professor Schjott has published a series of articles in which he proves that Norwegian culture will suffer irreparable losses if this discarding of classical training is insisted on. He shows that in North America the appreciation of classical subjects is constantly growing and that even in Japan Latin is found in the curriculum of the higher schools. A few years ago the answer to such arguments was sure to be that only old-fashioned people could sympathise with such a mummy of a professor. At present a revival has come over the country, and it is admitted that there is much truth in his warnings. Two parties are forming themselves for the final struggle: the fanatic Nationalists try to fructify their parliamentary success, while the educated classes take up the cudgels of higher civilisation and now include classical training in the requirements of a gentleman.

L. ASCH.

AHMEDABAD OR SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to correct a misapprehension that appeared in your leader on the Ahmedabad Municipality, the other day, where animadverting on Sir Frederick Lely's criticisms on the municipalities of the Presidency officially made the writer of the article identifies certain observations made by the late Commissioner of the Northern Division as having an application to the now defunct Municipality of Ahmedabad? The article stated: "Sir Frederick quotes with pride his acquaintance for five years with a Municipality in which the acutest differences of opinion prevailed the whole time on questions of taxation and progress, but throughout many strenuous debates no one, either European or Indian, let fall a discourteous word." Proceeding to comment on this you assert that this doubtless referred to Ahmedabad. This is, however, not so. Sir Frederick Lely in the above quoted observations refers, I believe, not to Ahmedabad but to the Surat Municipality, of which he was the President for more than five years. It was Sir Frederick (then Mr. F. S. P. Lely) who initiated the execution of the present water works as a crying want of this City exposed to the frequent ravages of disastrous fires (apart from the great need of supplying potable and wholesome water to the people), and raised a storm round him of angry and violent opposition, the like of which has not been heard of in the annals of any other Municipality. The imposition of the odious House Tax by the Municipality of Surat as a consequence of a change in the octroi duties and the undertaking of the Water Works fanned the flame of opposition, resulting in an organised agitation which terminated only with the pronouncement by the highest tribunal of justice on the justness and validity of the impost by the Municipality. That was surely a most anxious time for Mr. Lely who, be is said to his lasting credit, kept an even mind during a time of great stress and angry controversy that raged round his schemes for the progress and sanitary welfare of the people of this city to whom he was inordinately attached. It is this obvious that Sir Frederick Lely means in his observations, and their identification with the defunct Municipality of Ahmedabad is, I am afraid, erroneous.—Yours, etc.

S. H. KHASUKHAN.

Surat, May 24.

THE Commission which is considering the purification of the Greek Army has submitted to the Minister of War a proposal for discharging about 70 Officers of various ranks. The names of these Officers will be kept secret and an opportunity will be given them to ask for permission to be placed on the Retired List.

KING'S THOUGHT FOR TRADERS.

LIMITING THE PERIOD OF MOURNING.

Royal Racing Stud : Official Announcement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

The "Gazatte" notifies the desire of Their Majesties and the Queen-Mother Alexandra, that in order that trade may not suffer, full general mourning shall cease on the 17th of June, and half-mourning on the 30th of June.

It is officially announced that King Edward has bequeathed his racing and breeding stud to King George, who will carry it on on the same lines.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN TARIFF.

United States Feeling the Pinch.

LONDON, MAY 24.

An Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that Canada, replying to Mr. Knox's proposal to initiate tariff negotiations immediately, states that she is unable to negotiate for some months owing to the engagements of her Ministers. It is believed that America is feeling the Canadian restriction on the export of pulp wood and the rise in the price of paper, hence the anxiety to negotiate for reciprocity.

SAVARKAR'S TRIAL.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

LONDON, MAY 24.

In the King's Bench division to-day, Lord Alverstone granted a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Savarkar to be brought up with a view to discharge.

Lord Alverstone granted a writ not because the Court was satisfied on the merits, but because their Lordships thought it was a matter, which ought to be discussed.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Sensational Trial in New York.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Advices from New York state that the trial is proceeding of officials of the big Sugar Companies for conspiring to defraud the Customs by underweighing at the dock. An Official named Spitzer, who was recently convicted, has turned State's evidence, and has caused a sensation by testifying, regarding the elaborate system of manipulating the scales, and of signalling to give warning of the approach of inspectors.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Dr. Jameson, Leader of Unionist Party.

LONDON, MAY 25.

At a conference of South African Progressives at Bloemfontein yesterday, Dr. Jameson was elected leader of the new Unionist party of South Africa. He advocated legitimate protection for South Africans, and reciprocal preference within the Empire.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

Twenty-two Drowned.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The tramp steamer "Skerryvore" from the East has been sunk in a collision in the Channel, and twenty-two persons have been drowned.

[The "Skerryvore" left Bombay for Marseilles at 5 p. m., on the 30th of March last with a general cargo of 6,100 tons under the command of Captain R. Willcock. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, who are the Bombay agents, do not know what happened to her after she left Marseilles.]

DECIMAL COINAGE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 24.

According to telegrams from Peking, an Edict establishes the standard dollar and subsidiary silver, nickel and copper on the decimal basis, which will gradually replace the present coinage throughout the Empire.

RUBBER DEPRESSED.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Raw rubber to-day started hesitatingly, but improved with buying. Then it relapsed an average of one shilling to 1s. 6d. on a lack of bidding.

SCHUMACHER RIFLE COMPETITION.

British Regiment Leading.

LONDON, MAY 24.

In the Schumacher Rifle Competition the best scores hitherto are :—

2nd Hampshires, 2,670.
80th Carnatics, 2,621.
29th Punjabis, 2,360.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset at Sheffield, by six wickets.

Kent has beaten Northampton at Northampton, by 241 runs.

THE MADRID BOMB OUTRAGE.

Supposed Attempt on King Alfonso's Life.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

It appears that the Madrid bomb exploded prematurely in the hands of the anarchist who was previously seen carrying a bag and loitering round the Palace. It is supposed that he was waiting for the return of King Alfonso. No one was injured except the perpetrator who was identified because he was hunchback. Bombs were found in his lodgings. A number of arrests have been made in Madrid and Barcelona.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Agreement between Participating Powers.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The *Times'* correspondent in Paris states that an Agreement has been signed by which the Hankau-Szechuan Railway loan is shared equally between Britain, Germany, France and America. The Chief Engineer and also the agent for the purchase of material for the Hankau-Canton line will be British. Corresponding posts on the Szechuan line will be German, while extensions of that line will be divided equally between America, Britain and France.

EXPLORER MURDERED BY NATIVES.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The explorer Lieutenant Boyd Alexander has been murdered by natives in Wadai, in the French Congo.

[Mr. Boyd Alexander was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Boyd Francis Alexander of Swifts Place, Cranbrook, and was 37 years of age. He was educated at Radley, and in 1893 entered the 7th (Militia) Battalion Rifle Brigade. Forsaking the Militia for exploration, his first enterprise was in 1897, when he was the leader of a scientific expedition to the Cape de Verde Islands. In the years 1898-9 he explored the Zambesi and Rafuc rivers. The following year 1900 saw him accept an appointment to the Gold Coast Constabulary, which he held for two years. He took part in the relief of Kumasi, receiving medal and clasp, and in 1902 he was given a commission in the Rifle Brigade. Exploration however remained his main business, and in 1904 he led an expedition to Fernando Po. This resulted in an ascent of Mount St. Isabel and the discovery of many new species of birds. During 1904-7 he was the leader of the Alexander Gosling Expedition across Africa from the Niger to the Nile. In 1907, the year when he retired from the army he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp, and was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. The gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, London, was conferred upon him in 1908. He was the author of "From the Niger to the Nile," and books and papers on natural history.

His father Col. Boyd Alexander, who is still living, served in the Indian Mutiny.

AFGHAN BORDER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Sardar Nasrulla Khan, for reasons doubtless of his own, is taking an interest in the Border Disputes Commission. He is said to have sent a deputation of ten men to Shahghasi Dost Mahomed Khan, the Governor of Khost, ostensible to aid the Governor in giving assistance to the Afghan Commission.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Indo-Afghan Commission has met and the work of delimitation on the N.-W Frontier has begun.

MARRIAGE OF LIMBDI'S HEIR-APPARENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, MAY 25.

The marriage of Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, heir-apparent of Limbdi, with Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, the only surviving issue of the late Maharaja Sir Kesarisinghji of Idar, is an important event among the Rajputs of this Presidency, and took place last week at Ahmednagar in Mahikanths.

The wedding party consisting of the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, the Maharana of Chotta Udepore the Thakore of Utelia and Kumars of Bansda, Sachin, Dhrol and other States besides deputations of all the leading States of Kathiawar and Gujerat, went to Ahmednagar by two special trains on the morning of the 18th instant. At the desire of both parties all the pomp and pageant which usually accompany the celebration of a Rajasthan marriage were dispensed with on account of the sad death of His late Majesty and only the necessary ceremonials were performed. The bride was given away by Major General Sir Pratapsinhji, the present Maharaja of Idar. By this marriage the Jhalla house of Limbdi is united with the Rathod house of Idar. The most welcome feature of the marriage is that the Mewad and Rajputana Rajasthans are now coming into closer touch with those of Kathiawar.

The bride and the bridegroom arrived with their party in Limbdi on the 21st instant and the guests are now returning to their homes. In commemoration of the wedding the Rani Saheb of Limbdi has offered a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of an educational scheme on the lines of the Tata scheme, and a further sum of Rs. 2,000 for constructing a bathing ghat at Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb will also found a scholarship for the benefit of Idar and Limbdi subjects, to be called the Maharaja Sir Pratapsinhji scholarship for Collegiate education. He is further going to make important concessions to his subjects, and give an increment in pay to his State officers. It is interesting to note that it is after several generations that a ruling Chief of Limbdi has the happiness of celebrating his heir-apparent's marriage.

PARSEE DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The Parsee divorce case being heard on commission by Mr. F. Rowlandson at Ootacamund has been concluded. The commission will forward the proceedings to the Bombay High Court, where the case will be disposed of by the Special Tribunal, for the trial of such cases.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Possible Departure in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

It is understood there is quite a probability that Lord and Lady Minto may take their departure in November next from Calcutta going home in one of the Royal Indian Marine vessels.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING FROM LAWFUL GUARDIANSHIP.

An Interesting Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

An application was made before the High Court by Mr. V. T. S. Muthusawmy Sastri, once a Sanyasi, but now a Brahmo, to get back the possession of his two daughters, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, from the custody of his brother Mr. Y. T. S. Narayana Sastri. The petitioner alleged that Mr. Narayana Sastri contemplated getting the girls married according to Brahmanical rites, and refused to allow the girls to go to the petitioner's house. Petitioner desired to educate them and then have them married according to the rites of Brahmos. Respondent in his counter affidavit alleged that the petitioner had no ostensible means of living and could not maintain the girls in a suitable manner. His Lordship Mr. Justice Sankara Nair thought that this was not a case to be disposed of on affidavits, and that evidence should be gone into before deciding the application. Mr. T. Ethiraja Moodelliar, on behalf of Mr. Narayana Sastri, said that he was prepared to give an undertaking not to get the girls married or to take any steps with regard to them without the permission of the Court. Mr. N. Venkatasubba Rao, on behalf of the petitioner, said that under the circumstances he had no objection to the matter being allowed to stand over. His Lordship then passed an order directing that the application be posted for hearing as early as possible after the vacation.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SUB-MAGISTRATE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, MAY 25.

On the 19th instant Mr. W. S. Marshal, Headquarter Deputy Magistrate, framed the following charges against Mr. P. V. Vyasa Rao, Sub-Magistrate of Karur, under Section 16 of the Indian Penal Code. (1) That on or about the 13th August the accused, while Sub-Magistrate of Karur, accepted an illegal gratification of Rs. 150 from one Muthusawmy Pillay of Vangal, for convicting an accused in a criminal case; (2) that in or about February 1909 accused while Sub-Magistrate of Karur accepted an illegal gratification of Rs. 50 from one Thanthoni Rao alias Venkatra of Karur, as a motive for discharging an accused, and (3) that about April 1909 while he was Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Karur, he accepted an illegal gratification of Rs. 500 as a motive for discharging an accused in a criminal case. To-day the case was taken up again and in reply to the Court, the accused pleaded under Section 197, Sub-section 2, that the trial of the cases in this Court was wrong, Government in their order not having specified the person to try this charge. His Honour held that the Government had distinctly stated that the case should be tried in this Court. Further the accused cited no witnesses for the defence nor did he cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. His Honour having heard arguments for the prosecution, reserved judgment till 28th instant.

THE FEROZEPORE MURDER.

Mitigation of Death Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 25.

The sentence of death passed on Private James Coglan of Ferozepore has been commuted by the Lieut Governor of the Punjab to that of penal servitude for life.

DEATH OF THAKORESAHEB BALSINGJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 25.

Wadhwan is plunged into deep mourning by the sad death of Thakoresaheb Balsingji, which occurred to-day. All the shops and offices are closed and every sort of business is suspended here. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has ordered to close shops and offices to-morrow as a mark of respect to the deceased Thakoresaheb.

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

Men Resuming Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The strike among the municipal sweepers of Calcutta is reported by the municipal authorities to be practically over. The men resumed work yesterday, except a very few, who are expected to come in to-day. The men have been told that their grievances will be enquired into.

EXCISE DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Government of India is about to address the Burma Government on the possibility of an Excise Duty on petroleum imported from Burma. It is noteworthy that since the new tax, the price of Burma oil is steadily increasing.

A DEPUTATION from the Grimsby Chamber of Commerce is to wait on the Admiralty to urge the claims of the port as a site for a naval base.

CEYLON AND THE NEW TOBACCO DUTY.

Reference to the Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

An important matter affecting the recent tobacco duty is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Colonial Government of Ceylon has made a representation that the tobacco duty is seriously affecting the Jaffna grown tobacco which finds a good market in Travancore and parts of the Madras Presidency. It is, of course, impossible to extend preferential treatment to Ceylon without sacrificing the principles of new taxation. The whole matter has now been referred to the Secretary of State, who is now in full possession of the views of the Government of India.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

Confidence in Her Peoples.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to send the following letter to "the Princess and Peoples of India" :—

The lamented and unlooked for death of my dearly loved father calls me to ascend the Throne that comes to me as the heir of a great and ancient line as King and Emperor. I greet the Princes, the Ruling Chiefs and all the other dwellers in my Indian Dominions.

I offer you my heartfelt thanks for the touching and abundant manifestation that this event has called forth from all the diverse races, classes and faiths in India, of loyalty to the sovereign Crown and personal attachment to its wearers.

Queen Victoria, of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct Government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his address to you fifty years later. These are the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide.

By the wish of His late Majesty and following his own example I visited India five years ago, accompanied by my royal consort. We became personally acquainted with great kingdoms known to history, with monuments of a civilisation older than our own, with the ancient customs and ways of life, with Native Rulers, with the peoples, the cities, towns and villages throughout those vast territories. Never can either the vivid impressions or the affectionate associations of that wonderful journey vanish or grow dim. Firmly, I confide in your dutiful and active co-operation in the high and arduous tasks that lie before me and I count upon your ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India that must ever be the inspiration of my rule.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The following "Gazette" Extraordinary is issued :—

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India on the advice of the Secretary of State for India has been graciously pleased as an act of clemency to grant remission of sentence on such scale as may be notified in this behalf by the Governor-General-in-Council, to all convicted prisoners in British India, who on May 23rd, 1910, had still to serve more than one month of their sentences of imprisonment or transportation.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

His Majesty the King as an act of clemency on his accession has approved the following remission of sentences:—

Soldiers under sentences of the detention up to fifty-six days are to be released, to others half the unexpired sentence will be remitted. To men in military prisons, under detention in barracks or under sentence of imprisonment, half the unexpired sentence will be remitted.

In the Indian Army all soldiers undergoing sentence of imprisonment in military custody or under confinement to lines will be released or granted remission of their sentences under similar arrangements.

In the cases of both British and Indian troops men in confinement awaiting the investigation of charges not of a serious nature may be released at the discretion of Commanding Officers.

BOMBAY LADIES' MEETING.

On the invitation of Lady Chandarvakar, Lady Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Swann, and Lady Ibrahim, a preliminary meeting of ladies was held at Connaught House on Monday, at which it was resolved that a public meeting of the women of Bombay should be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, June 23rd, at 5-30 p. m., in order to express sympathy with the Royal Family on the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and to convey respectful and loyal congratulations to Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary on their accession. The following ladies, Miss Cursetjee, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Mrs. P. B. Haigh and Mrs. Khosare were appointed organising secretaries, and it was decided that they should issue invitations to a certain number of ladies, representative of each community, to assist them in making arrangements for the meeting.

MADRAS VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Sanction of a Special Grant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, in order to enable it to employ an officer specially to travel among art workers and instruct them as to the class of goods wanted etc.

ARREST OF ARMED DACOITS.

Valuable Property Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A young Bengali, named Annada Charan Ghosh, and four Mahomedans, have been arrested in connection with a recent dacoity with firearms, at the house of three rich Shaha merchants of the village of Chaudhaul in the Faridpur district. Property worth about ten thousand rupees was carried away.

The accused have been remanded for further enquiry.

THE output of the Clyde shipbuilding yards during April totalled twenty vessels and 60,000 tons, which is the largest tonnage recorded since July 1907.

GWALIOR AND THE LATE KING.

Proposed Memorial.

A mass meeting was held at 6 p.m. on the 20th May in the spacious grounds in front of the Victoria College, Gwalior, and was attended by about three thousand people, including all the Indian and European Officers of the State. His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

1 "That this meeting of the Citizens of Gwalior, under the presidency of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, beg to express their heartfelt sorrow at the demise of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and to offer their condolence to His Majesty King George V, the Queen-Mother Alexandra and the Royal Family, in the irreparable loss they have sustained."

2 "That this meeting resolves, that a fund to be named 'the King Edward Memorial Fund,' be raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the people of the Gwalior State, and from the annual interest on the fund, charities in various forms be distributed on this day every year."

The first resolution was received by the assembly standing and assented to by bowing of heads.

The second resolution was moved by R. B. Sardar Ramkrishna Abaji Kalyankar in a touching speech in Urdu, in which he dwelt aptly on His late Majesty's benefactions and the success he attained in his innermost desire of preserving peace and cultivating friendly relations with the foreign Powers. He referred to His Majesty's oft-approved interest in the well-being of the Indian people and reminded the audience of the substantial concessions granted in the message read at the Delhi Durbar of 1903. He wound up by remarking that although His Majesty had passed away, his subjects still owed him many duties. He recounted some of them as consisting in striving for peace which His Majesty loved, in rendering allegiance to His Majesty King George V as wholeheartedly as to His late Majesty, etc., etc. But he said quite as important and for the moment even more so, was the duty of doing what each one could, to co-operate in the perpetuation of the Great King's memory.

The motion was seconded by Sardar Sultan Ahmed Khan, in English, and was supported by Rao Bahadur Raoji Janardan Bhide, in Marathi.

Both these speeches were long and feeling. S. Sultan Ahmed Khan recapitulated the events of His Majesty's life and pointed out what a difficult task he had before him to win popularity and to exert the constitutional rights of the King-Emperor, coming to the throne, as he did, after Victoria the Good. He gave his wholehearted support to the motion and concluded his speech with a peroration of remarkable pathos.

Rao Bahadur Bhide's Marathi speech was as unaffectedly emotional as it was graceful in expression. He rendered felicitously the well-known line of Shakespeare "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and pointed out its application to His Majesty's life.

He also dilated upon the perfection of His Majesty's personality as a Sovereign and showed that the "Pioneer's" observation, "The legal maxim that a king can do no wrong was translated by His Majesty into a fact of actual life," was not merely complimentary but borne out by facts.

His Highness the Maharajah mounted the platform next and waxed eloquent over the King's personality and his rare qualities of head and heart. He maintained that King Edward was not only a model king but a model man and there was much in his life which the highest and the lowest could take lessons from. He observed that the King had left a great name, which in itself was evidence of his having possessed all the excellent qualities in a happy admixture which make the otherwise difficult position of a King one of power and beneficence. These qualities are religiousness, philanthropy, a desire to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and a determination to do good to all. After thus paying a personal tribute of admiration and affection which took root in his heart since his personal meeting with His Majesty in 1901, His Highness proceeded to outline a scheme for the administration of the proposed Memorial Fund. He suggested the formation of a General Committee in Gwalior and sub-committees in all the sub-districts and important towns, for collecting subscriptions, and made it clear that no pressure shall be brought to bear up on the subscribers. He promised to arrange that all remittances of the amounts of subscriptions from the Moffussil shall be made free of charge, the State treasuries defraying the incidental expenses.

He opined that the subscriptions collected should be invested as received by the Secretary. He suggested names of the Members of the General Committee and desired that they should frame rules early, for the guidance of the Trustees of the Memorial Fund, on the lines of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust.

Col. Kemball's speech brought the proceedings to a close. He proudly maintained that in the death of the King the whole world had suffered a loss. He alluded to the universal expression of sorrow from the four quarters of the globe as a proof and said that in his opinion the Gwalior State yielded to no part of the Empire, in its depth of grief, or its attachment to the Throne, of which its genuine grief was a convincing evidence.

The meeting was most solemn and impressive. Condolence was writ large on the faces of the audience. His Highness the Maharajah sitting with the rank and file, with European Officers, from the Resident downwards, sitting on the carpetted floor added to the effect. The reception of the first resolution in silence by the whole assembly was soul-stirring and the silence was so profound that one could have heard a pin fall. As we are going to the Press, we hear that His Highness the Maharaja has subscribed Rs. 25,000, for the present, to the Memorial.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

A telegram of condolence and sympathy passed in a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, held on the 20th May, at the sad demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, is acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor by the following letter :—

Government House, Mahableshwar, May 22.

Dear Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your message of sympathy and prayers on the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India.—Yours &c.

C. C. WATSON,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

To Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, President of Public meeting of Mahomedans, Bombay.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD AT MADRAS.

Accused Remanded to Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

Mr. S. Bavanandam Pillay, Chief Inspector of the Intelligence Department, Madras City, produced Mr. C. Spalding before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday evening, and stated that although every facility had been afforded Mr. Spalding to procure sureties, he was not able to furnish any, and, therefore there was no other alternative, but to remand him to custody.

Mr. Spalding requested that he might be remanded to the Egmore lock-up to enable him to make arrangements for sureties, and to interview Sir Henry King, his solicitor.

His request was granted.

Mr. Bavanandam Pillay, also produced all the documents, seized in Mr. Spalding's room in the Commercial Hotel, and requested the Magistrate to return them to the police, for the purpose of further investigation.

His Worship complied with this request.

LATER.

Mr. Spalding was unable to find sureties, and has been remanded till the 8th of June.

LORD ISLINGTON, the new Governor of New Zealand, has appointed Mr. Robertson Clark as his Secretary, and Captain M. E. M. Crichton-Maitland, Grenadier Guards, as one of his Aides-de-Camp.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MUNICIPAL MISDEEDS.

I SEE that the bigotted advocates of Indian aspirations, who will not be satisfied until they have had autonomy and independence, are rather annoyed with Government on account of its Resolution against the Ahmedabad Municipality. They refuse to believe that the Municipality could be so bad as it has been represented to be, and they half suspect that it must be the victim of some dark and sinister design of the authorities against it. They do not commit themselves to the insane folly of affirming in the face of the charges enumerated against the Municipality, that it was immaculate. They will graciously admit some irregularities on its part, but they say, "Do not such things happen in England? Are the Borough Councils there absolutely faultless?" I am glad to note that this contemptibly apologetic spirit displayed in relation to the peccant municipality is confined to a small, very small, section of the Indian community. The general opinion is that the Government was perfectly justified in its punitive proceedings against the municipality; nay, it is rather felt that its supersession for one year only was a punishment not at all proportionate to its gross misdeeds. What a formidable array of sins of omission and commission has been presented in the official indictment! What a scandalous exhibition of its accumulated sins! The wonder is that the authorities should have suffered so long in patience its prolonged and persistent misconduct, its reckless abuses, its studied neglect of the public interest, its irregularities not far removed from venality and corruption. What a pity that local self-government in a large industrial centre presents the melancholy spectacle of an awful sink of iniquity! One's regret is rendered more poignant by the fact of its existence in one of the largest and most progressive towns in India, the second city in this presidency. Had the Bumbles of a village or remote town-ship been guilty of such offences, we should not have felt so much, so far as the volume of talk was concerned; the municipality of Ahmedabad left nothing to be desired. The common charge against Indian Municipalities is that they are too talkative, but in this respect, the civic body of Ahmedabad has overtopped them all. It met almost every day in the year, excepting Sundays. I think it was the same municipality, of which I had read some time ago in a vernacular newspaper that it once had an all-night sitting. It wrangled, and argued, and discussed incessantly, while the affairs of the town were allowed to drift hopelessly into chaos. The Councillors were lacking even in the saving grace of what is described as muddling through. They had created an impasse and an imbroglio. I am afraid their public zeal was consumed by personal spite and jealousies.

OUR NOVITIATE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

It must be admitted, after all, that local self-government in India has met with a fair amount of success. But if one were to look into the inner history of municipalities, not a few will disclose some strange revelations. The people are still taking their first lessons in the administration of their own local affairs. They are still new to public life. Their public spirit is still in an unformed, uncertain and undeveloped state. They are still lacking in the generosity and high-mindedness which should characterize and sweeten public life, and in the practical wisdom which disdains trivial technicalities and the pastime so agreeable to many of my countrymen, the splitting of hairs. Despite these our national defects, despite the example furnished by Ahmedabad, there is no reason to be discouraged. We have got along fairly well with our popular institutions and the qualities required for their success will be developed by practice. While the instance of Ahmedabad cannot be fairly cited in justification of a general condemnation of the people, it ought, at the same time, to give a pause to enthusiasts urging a headlong career in the matter of reforms. My attention was arrested by a comparatively slight offence noted in the Government Resolution. The municipality has provided a public market for vegetables alone, but none for the sale of meat. It signifies the overwhelming preponderance in the municipal council of Ahmedabad of the community to whom the flesh of animals is an abomination. It signifies, unless I am greatly mistaken, that the party in power has placed its own religious scruples above the reasonable wants and just claims of sister communities of a different faith. It illustrates the indispensability of a central authority strong enough to keep in check dissentient and jarring elements in order, and uphold the principles of justice and fair-play between them all. It is ominous of the chaos and confusion which would follow on the withdrawal of the powerful grip which holds together the centrifugal forces, confining each within its own orbit.

THE PRACTICE OF HOARDING.

How to utilize Indian hoards is one of the problems for Government and people alike. Mr. Biddulph, an Indian Civilian holding the office of Accountant-General, read a paper before the East India Association, in which he pointed out that, given proper guidance and encouragement, it was possible to divert a portion of the hidden treasure to profitable industries. Mr. K. Chowdhry, the same gentleman who, I believe, acted as bear-leader to Mr. Keir Hardie in India, roundly challenged the theory of a buried gold and silver reserve in this country. He thinks, perhaps, that it would assort ill with the proposition maintaining the abject poverty of India to suppose that the people can have any savings, hidden away in unlooked-for corners. India is, indeed, a very poor country, though poverty, we must not forget, is a relative term. India, again, is a land of contrasts, and a great deal of hoarding is effected as a provident measure against a rainy day, or rather, I should say, a rainless day. It is a matter of common knowledge that an enormous quantity of gold and silver is absorbed every year by India. If an average Indian happens to have surplus cash, his first thought is to invest it in ornaments for his wife and children. Is it the summit of an Indian woman's happiness to bedeck her nose and ears and arms and feet with ornaments. The most savage tribes have the same fondness for trinkets, covering their feet and arms with brass rings. They, too, like their more civilized sisters, are the slaves of fashion and are proud and happy to suffer all the discomfort of this voluntary burden which they carry all their life. If an Indian does not buy ornaments, he will bury or secrete savings in some place known only to himself, so that the knowledge sometimes dies with him. This practice has given rise to the belief in buried treasures in uncanny spots, guarded by genii, often in the shape of the cobra. There were people who pretended to tell the spot where a treasure lay buried, and there were dupes enough quite ready to listen to them, and spend a great deal of money in the fruitless search. The ordinary Indian has no faith in savings banks and Government securities. He is afraid to put his money anywhere beyond his reach, and it is inconceivable to him that a bit of paper should represent a lot of money. The hereditary instinct is strong in him, and he adheres still to the custom of hiding his valuables, which was in vogue in the insecure days of old, when dacoits and pindharis were the scourge of the land. I had a servant who used to bury his pay and perquisites in the compound quietly at night, and I came to know quite accidentally of this habit of his, when he went to the spot to unearth the money before he left for his native village on leave.

SHYNESS OF CAPITAL.

If the people are still shy of Government securities, they cannot be expected to venture their money in industrial enterprises. Professor Bose, who took part in the debate on Mr. Biddulph's paper, was perfectly right in his observation that one reason for the shyness of capital in India was that the number of qualified Indians to whom it could be safely entrusted for industrial purposes was still very small, and he added that people in India had lost a good deal of money from ill-starred industrial ventures. I am in a position to corroborate this statement. While I was in Calcutta some time ago, I had a talk with some Bengalees about the Swadeshi movement, and I was told that it was greatly hampered in consequence of the incompetence or the absence of strict honesty on the part of some of the promoters of industrial schemes. With everything else, a change is, however, slowly coming over the people in respect of their hidden stores, and they are beginning to invest their money, though tremulously and tentatively, in commerce and industries.

DION.

THE CONTROL OF MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Ad Interim Report.

THE Government of Bombay yesterday issued an ad interim report upon "Malaria in the Southern portion of the Island of Bombay" with suggestions regarding measures for its prevention by Dr. Charles Bentley, the Officer on Special Duty for Malaria investigation in this City. In it Dr. Bentley says :—

Our knowledge regarding Bombay Malaria has been greatly extended since the publication of the report of the Special Committee in 1908. In that report the question of Malaria is dismissed so briefly and the recorded information relative to the disease is so scanty, that its perusal forces one to the conclusion either that Malaria was almost non-existent in the City at that time or that practically nothing was known regarding it. But it may be remarked that there is enough evidence to show that Malaria existed in Bombay; and Dr. Powell's paper, previously alluded to, indicates that it was present in considerable amount prior to 1904. Unfortunately these facts were not brought out in the report of the Special Committee, and under these circumstances it is not surprising that we should fail to find in that report any recommendation for the adoption of special measures for the control of Malaria in Bombay. But as a result of the present investigation we have seen that

MALARIA IS ENDEMIC

over a great part of the City, and the cause of a large amount of sickness; and in certain clearly defined areas it is extremely prevalent and sufficiently intense to give rise to a considerable enhancement of mortality. We have gathered valuable knowledge also regarding the agent responsible for the dissemination of the disease; we know something of the habits of this mosquito; we have learned its favourite breeding places, and we have studied its distribution: and we are now in a position to approach the question of Malaria-prevention in Bombay with some hope of arriving at a solution of the problem.

Bombay offers an excellent opportunity for attempting the control of Malaria by anopheline reduction or suppression. The Island is of small size and possessed of no rivers or natural watercourses; the population is very large and is concentrated chiefly upon the southern half of the Island, where the people are densely aggregated. The City proper occupies an area of only a few square miles and is completely surrounded by sea on three sides. The large population to be benefited, the small area to be dealt with, and the entire absence of a dangerous zone around the City, form a combination of circumstances favourable to the success of anopheline reduction not to be found in any other part of India. Moreover investigation has shown that the carrier of Malaria is present in comparatively limited numbers and occupies for breeding purposes collections of water which with few exceptions are of a strictly artificial nature. Further it can be shown that no breeding places that exist whether of an artificial or natural character, offer, insuperable obstacles to control. Many of these breeding places can be permanently abolished and the remainder can be efficiently protected from mosquitoes.

This is one of the most important conclusions arrived at as the result of the present enquiry; and it follows that, the prevention of dangerous anopheles rather than the destruction of all mosquitoes must form

THE KEY-NOTE OF ANTI-MALARIA SANITATION

for Bombay. It may be well under these circumstances to emphasize the distinction between the prevention of dangerous anopheles, and the general destruction of mosquitoes. It must be made clear that when we speak of Malaria-prevention by measures directed against mosquitoes, we are concerned not with mosquito destruction in general, but with the reduction or suppression of the species alone responsible for the dissemination of Malaria. An extraordinary amount of confusion exists in the minds of many people in regarded to this matter and the indiscriminate slaughter of mosquitoes is advocated or attempted under the impression that it is a certain method of reducing Malaria. In Bombay the species of anopheles concerned in the spread of Malaria from only a fractional percentage of the total mosquitoes and their complete suppression, though it would effectually eradicate endemic Malaria would not produce any apparent diminution in the number of mosquitoes. On the other hand, the destruction of the common mosquitoes in Bombay would not influence Malaria to any appreciable extent, and has no claim to be regarded as a measure of anti-malarial sanitation.

Without wishing to suggest that no attempt should be made to reduce the number of mosquitoes other than those concerned in the propagation of Malaria, it may be pointed out that those who advocate this measure do not appear to realise the expenditure involved. In Post Said, a great reduction in the number of mosquitoes was effected at a cost of 5 to 6 annas per head of a population, numbering about 56,000 persons. As is well-known the rainfall at Port Said is insignificant. Again at Rio de Janeiro, which possesses a population of 800,000 persons, and is therefore somewhat comparable to Bombay, the presence of Yellow Fever induced the authorities to attempt the destruction of mosquitoes of every kind. The campaign against mosquitoes met with a considerable measure of success, but was carried out at a cost of Rs. 15,00,000 for nine months. Two thousand men were employed on the work.

Should circumstances point to the wisdom of adopting such heroic measures in Bombay, it will doubtless be necessary to discuss them; meanwhile it must be clearly understood that, as the mosquitoes concerned in the dissemination of Malaria in the City, form so small a proportion of the total insects and are restricted almost entirely to certain definite types of breeding place, their control is a comparatively simple matter and can be effected in most cases for a small expenditure. But if with the hope of getting rid of ordinary mosquitoes, small grants of money voted for the control of Malaria are expended upon measures for the general destruction of these insects, little good will follow and Malaria will be unaffected.

IS IT NECESSARY TO CONTROL MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

Granted that the successful control of Malaria in Bombay can be assured what are the reasons which render its attempt necessary?

In the first place it may be pointed out that the existence of a preventable disease in the midst of an important City cannot be ignored. Malaria is endemic in Bombay; and so long as it is allowed facilities for its spread, it will remain so; and the community will be exposed to the risk of alarming recrudescences of the disease from time to time. But it is inconceivable that no attempt should be made to diminish Malaria. Indeed such attempts have been made for some years past, and it may be assumed that, in any case, they will be continued. This being so, it may well be asked "what end is to be gained by the use of measures of anti-malarial sanitation in Bombay?" Are such measures to be continued or extended because "it is the proper thing" or "because Malaria is prevalent and must be reduced?"

It is true that Malaria is exceedingly prevalent in certain sections of Bombay; but the areas affected by exceptionally intense Malaria are strictly defined and the argument that, special measures are required to combat a special prevalence of the disease, can only be reasonably applied to those areas.

But there is another and a far more important consideration which modifies the problem of Malaria-prevention in Bombay profoundly, and makes it absolutely essential that the City should undertake the control of the disease in all seriousness. In India generally, Malaria-prevention is a question of mitigation of the disease, and it is doubtful if with our present knowledge and resources we can approach the problem from any other point of view. But the present enquiry has shown that, there is good reason for believing that, the adoption of adequate measures of control in Bombay may result in the complete eradication of endemic Malaria from at least the southern half of the Island.

In this respect Bombay stands alone; for no other City in India and probably few other places in the tropics are as favourably situated, as she is, for attacking the problem of Malaria-prevention with success.

This possibility of completely eradicating endemic Malaria from the most important part of the City has a considerable bearing upon the character of the measures called for. We have already seen that the key-note of anti-malaria sanitation in Bombay must be prevention of mosquitoes; and measures of control must be directed primarily against the species of anopheles responsible for the spread of Malaria. But this means more than the protection of wells, tanks, cisterns and other collections of water known to be actually harbouring dangerous anopheles. All potential breeding places of the kind

used by these mosquitoes must either be abolished or protected, and for the successful carrying out of these measures certain conditions are necessary :—

(1) There must be no legal obstacle,
(2) there must be a special organisation,
(3) a staff of killed inspectors, and a
(4) workable scheme for the attainment of the desired end.

At present the Corporation of the City possess certain powers under the Municipal Act and the Prevention of Epidemic Diseases Act, but it is doubtful if these will be sufficient for the purpose in view and it is probable that special bye-laws, framed somewhat upon the lines of certain of the Ordinances and bye-laws quoted in the Appendix to this report, will be required.

As regards special organisation and staff, it may be pointed out that the City is already provided with an admirably organised Health Department which controls anti-plague work, vaccination and registration and possesses a special staff of Inspectors temporarily appointed for anti-malarial work. All that is wanted therefore, is a workable scheme by which the eradication of endemic Malaria may be accomplished, and adequate powers for carrying it into effect.

One object of the present enquiry has been the gathering of data upon which to base measures for the control of Malaria in Bombay. A considerable portion of this report is devoted therefore to the discussion of this data, and the remainder, to the framing of suggestions which it is believed may serve as a guide to the drawing up of a workable scheme of Malaria-prevention for the City.

It may be remarked that, the suggestions referred to are based upon the investigation of conditions in the South of the Island and for the present must be accepted as applying to that area only.

MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF MALARIA.

The measures required in Bombay for the control of Malaria by the reduction of the mosquito host are best discussed under two heads—

(1) General.
(2) Special.

As has already been pointed out permanent breeding places of the carrier of Malaria, "Nyssorhynchus stephensi," appear to have a special importance, enabling the mosquito to continue breeding uninterruptedly all the year round and forming the centres from which temporary breeding places become infected. This being so, the first step in obtaining control of Malaria must be directed towards abolishing all permanent breeding places or protecting them in such a manner that the Malaria carrying mosquito cannot make use of them for breeding.

In the survey of mosquito breeding places, it has been shown that, the commonest permanent breeding places of Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are :—

(1) Open wells.
(2) Open and improperly closed house and latrine cisterns.
(3) Garden and other tanks, fountains and garden tubs, etc.
(4) In certain localities special permanent breeding places exist in the form of tanks, filter beds, reservoirs, and foreshore pools.

GENERAL MEASURES.

The first step towards attaining control of breeding places of a permanent character must be a strict limitation of their number—no increase of potential breeding places of this nature must be allowed. At the present time, people appear to dig wells, erect open or improperly closed cisterns, construct fountains or tanks and install garden tubs, without let or hindrance. The danger of this multiplication of potential breeding places is obvious and it is essential therefore that the community should be protected from further risk by stringent regulations, briefly :—

(1) The construction of new open wells must be strictly prohibited. Owners of property wishing to obtain a well water-supply must either construct a well with a permanent concrete cover or make use of an Abyssinian Tube Pump.

(2) The erection of open or improperly closed cisterns must also be strictly prohibited and all cisterns, whether required for latrine, house or business purposes, should conform to a given standard of safety as regards protection from mosquitoes.

(3) The construction of any new fountains and tanks should be prohibited within the limits of the City.

(4) The installation of mali tanks and garden tubs should be subject to stringent regulation.

Having taken steps to prevent the increase of potential breeding places, it will be possible to set about the reduction of those already in existence, with some hope of success. Among existing potential breeding places, cisterns are the most easily dealt with, as they are a comparatively modern innovation. As a matter of fact a considerable number of cisterns on Improvement Trust Estates have already been dealt with.

Cisterns at present existing in the City may be roughly divided into three types—

(A) Open cisterns.
(B) Closed cisterns, possessing a manhole or other opening for which a loose lid or hinged door is provided.
(C) Cisterns, possessing in addition to a manhole, a raised box for the accommodation of the ball float and valve. This valve-box is usually closed by a rough lid which rarely fits properly.

In the light of our present knowledge the danger of open cisterns is so great that the erection of any more of this type should be absolutely prohibited, and steps should be taken to have those at present in existence adequately protected.

In the case of cisterns of type B and C, it is essential that all openings should be closed in such a manner that no mosquito can gain access to them. Manhole or valve-box lids, which must be well fitted, should be "bolted" down. On no account must be supply pipe be taken into the cistern through the manhole, a practice which appears to have been fairly common in the past.

Once the regulation of cistern has been carried out and the faulty ones have been corrected, all danger from these sources will have been removed, and beyond occasional inspection by officers of the Health Department the control of cisterns can be left in the hands of the Water Department, whose inspectors should be instructed to report any irregularity which they may discover.

The question of dealing with open wells, fountains, tanks and garden tubs is a more difficult one, and it is probable that it may be simplified somewhat by requiring all owners of such potential breeding places to register them and if necessary to take out a license. The increase of such breeding places should be either prohibited or strickly regulated. It has already been pointed out that the construction of further open wells should be prevented and it is doubtful also whether the erection of fountains and construction of new tanks should be allowed.

This installation of small mali tanks and garden tubs should be either prohibited or very strict regulations should be enforced in regard to them. Owners should be obliged to register them; they should be licensed and subject to periodical inspection and the neglect to keep them in a proper condition should entail liability to prosecution.

It is possible that a workable scheme for the control of all potential breeding places of the nature of those under discussion may be evolved on the following lines :—

(1) All owners of open or temporarily closed wells, cisterns, fountains, tanks, garden tubs, and vessels used for the storing of water should be required to register the same.

(2) All collections of water of this nature which may offer facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes must be licensed and subject to periodical inspection.

(3) The license should be renewable yearly.

(4) The Municipal Commissioner should have the power to close cover, remove, or fill up any unlicensed collection of water of this nature after due notice to the owner of the same, and the cost of such work should be recoverable from the owner.

(5) No collection of water of this nature which can be shown to contain mosquito larvæ should be licensed.

(6) The license for any collection of water of the above nature which subsequently becomes infected with mosquito larvæ, should be cancelled, unless after due notice the license has taken the necessary measures for getting rid of the mosquito larvæ and protecting the water in future, to the complete satisfaction of the proper authorities.

It is probable that the immediate effect of such a scheme once it were put in operation would be to automatically reduce the number of potential breeding places that at present exist, for owners of such collections of water would not care to pay for a license for wells, fountains and tanks which they did not use. Permanently covered wells, and fountains which have been converted into flower beds, should not require a license.

One great advantage of the adoption of such a scheme would be the fact that it could be made largely self-supporting. At the present time, because no such systems exist, private persons can afflict hundreds of people with Malaria without let or hindrance—and if measures for prevention are undertaken the whole community is taxed with the cost. This is not as it should be. Those responsible for the conditions giving rise to the spread of Malaria should be the ones to pay for the regulation and control of these conditions.

It is probable that when permanent breeding places of "Nyssorhynchus stephensi" and other Malaria-carrying mosquitoes have been controlled the danger of temporary breeding places will be greatly diminished; but it will be necessary to adopt certain measures for the control and reduction of the latter, for there is evidence to show that certain localities, notably the Frere Road area, have suffered seriously in the past, mainly because large numbers of temporary breeding places have been created there.

It would appear reasonable to suggest that owners of large yards and compounds, open spaces and building sites, should be required to level and drain their property and keep it free from jungle and undergrowth, so as to reduce as far as possible the danger from collection of fresh rain water, in the monsoon. If such work were done section by section systematically, it would soon effect a great improvement. The existence of undrained plots and countless hollows in the midst of the City is sufficient evidence of the necessity for taking special measures for their future control.

In this connexion attention may be called to the drainage bye-laws for the City of George town, Demerara, British Guiana quoted in the appendix to this Report.

Other temporary breeding places for Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are neither very commmon nor important. They will be dealt with under the head of "Special Measures."

[To be concluded.]

NEW HADA MULLAH.

Seeks Interview with the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Mir Said Jan has been formally recognised as the successor of the famous Hada Mullah by the Jallalabad Ningrahar and Shinwari Mullahs, the recognition taking the form of the presentation to him of a pugri or turban by the Mullahs, in solemn conclave assembled at the village of Hada. After the ceremony had taken place, Mir Said Jan left for Kabul with a retinue of Mullahs to seek an interview with His Majesty the Amir.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Officers Rewarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Secrstary of State has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 2,000 to Colonel B. V. Biggs, R. E., for designing a rack for the safe custody of arms of British Troops in India.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 5,000 to Major E. M. J. Molyneux, Indian Army, for his apparatus for rapid laying out and reeling in from horse back of telephone cables.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Proposed Amendments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Local Governments have been invited to report upon the proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, and as soon as the replies are received and considered the Draft Bill will be sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State. There is no intention to touch the principles of the Code which are reported to be good enough, and hence the idea of appointing a small Committee to discuss the amending and consolidating of the Bill has been abandoned.

A NEW DESIGNATION FOR LASCARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Government of India have decided that combatant lascars employed in the harbour and coast defence batteries and in ammunition columns of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery shall, in future, be called "Gunners."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

A feeble advance of the monsoon has occurred over the Bay, and an area of squally weather, in which a storm may be forming, has appeared off Bengal. The rainfall accordingly has been nearly general in neighbouring Coast districts and Burma. The most important amounts are Kyaupyu, six inches; Mandalay and Cox's Bazar, two; Monywa, one; Lashio, Maymyo, Narayanganj, Jessore and Saugor Island, one and a half; Berhampore and False Point, one.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma and the Southern districts of North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is 6° to 12° in excess; night temperature is also higher than usual except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts, where temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is above the average in upper Sind and equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess except at Ajmer and Karachi; night temperature is also in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·49" of rain associated with a dutstorm. Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Jubbulpore; night temperature is 13° in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0·67" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Raipur and Bijapur report moderate rainfall.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in Madras, Deccan and Malabar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

To-day's daily weather, report draws special attention to the feeble advance of the monsoon over the Bay area. Squally weather in which a storm may be forming, has appeared off Bengal.

SPORTING NEWS.

OOTY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The Ootacamund Races came off yesterday in fine weather, and in the presence of a large attendance. Result :—

OOTACAMAND CUP—Distance, one and a half miles.

Mr Holmes' Mystic Circle 10st 3lbs 1
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Kismet 10st 9lbs 2
Major A A. Duff's Black Shotto 9st 3lbs 3

NEW MARKET PLATE—Distance, six furlongs.

Messrs Gibson and Steele's ch Pingpong 6st 12lbs 1
Mr Rungaswmy's Lady's Maid 8st 4lbs 2
Mr B N Burjorjee's Bonita 11st 2lbs 3

PAVILION PLATE.—Distance, seven furlongs.

Messrs Swan and Hilliard's Little Meg 8st 10lbs... 1
Miss C Lawley's Corona 7st 7lbs 2

MARLIAMUND PLATE.—Distance, seven furlongs.

Mr Holmes' Plain Mister 9st 2lbs 1
Major Danniston's Double Ruff 10st 2lbs 2
Mr Holmes' Lady Tessie 10st 12lbs 3

STAND PLATE for maiden hunters hunted with the Madras and Ooty Hounds.

The Yuvaraj's Miracle 12st 0lbs..... 1
Mr Cox's Laroy Boy 12st 0lbs 2
Mrs Stewart Brown's Swanley 12st 0lbs 3

WILLOWBURN PLATE.—Distance, one mile.

Messrs Gibson and Steele's Pingpong 10st 3lbs ... 1
Mr Rungaswmy's Fortunatus 9st 6lbs..... 2
Mr Homes's Explosion 9st 7lbs..... 3

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller has resigned the Presidentship of the Committee of the Durand Football Tournament and Sir T. R. Wynne will be elected.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The Beresford Polo Tournament will commence on Friday, when the King's Dragoon Guards will play the "A" team of the Viceroy's staff, and also "the Strangers" will meet the 17th Lancers. On Monday the "B" team of the Viceroy's Staff will play Patiala, and the Army Department team will play the Commander-in-Chief's team.

THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

His Life in Exile.

General Nord Alexis, ex-President of Haiti, whose death is announced at Kingston, Jamaica, where he found a refuge after the revolution of 1908, which drove him from place and power, may well stand in history as the most remarkable negro who has ever lived. He was the son of an extraordinary person, the Prince of Cap Haitien, who was created in the period of Haitian history when the islands had as ruler a newly-made Emperor, and when human life was a thing of little moment. "Although the newspapers gave him ages of 89," said M. Vaval, the Haitian representative in London the other day, "he is generally supposed to have been at least a centenarian. He was never particularly popular, although he was very powerful. But much of the government was carried on by his young secretaries, for he was a very old man even in those days. His unpopularity was made all the greater by his shooting of the Haitien national poet, a man of great brilliancy, but who, albeit a perfectly harmless man, differed in politics from the general."

DRAMATIC EXIT.

It was in succession to President Tirsoias Simon Sam that Nord Alexis came to power, and he arrived at possession (1902) conventionally enough by revolution. In a similar manner he was removed from office in December, 1908, by a resolution led by the present President, General Antoine Simon, and was exiled to Jamaica. His exit was dramatic, for it was in a French flag, the folds of which were wrapped about him to protect him from an infuriated people, that he made his escape on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin. He was cruel, and with his removal and the substitution of General Simon's rule the people of Haiti first tasted the sweets of a purer administration and someshing of the observance of constitutional law. His period of office was marked by several minor revolutions, all of which ended disastrously for the revolutionists in wholesale executions. On the day he proclaimed himself President he shot four political opponents in Port-au-Prince in cold blood.

From his place of exile in Jamaica the old man had been engaged in directing a revolution—which had not attained to any dimensions—and it was here that he accorded an interview to a correspondent of "The Standard," which was published on March 6 last year. The writer described him as presenting in his old age a pitiable example of the vanity of riches and the emptiness of power. He was careful to insist that in granting an audience he was conferring a great privilege. He also declined to admit that he had lost his old-time power. "I am the President still. For the moment I am resting here, for my health's sake, as the guest of Great Britain." One had to address him as M. le President." A negro of the most pronounced type, with heavy lips and large eyes, dulled with age, and shaded by great gold spectacles, a short nose of tremendous width, and a wrinkled face fringed with short, grey, curly beard, Nord Alexis did not in appearance, suggest the born leader of men.

SHABBILY DRESSED.

Both his hands were covered with rings set with diamonds of large size but his clothes were sombre and rather shabby. A black coat and waistcoat, black trousers, carpet slippers, and a black felt hat trimmed with crape completed his dress. He sat in a cane-seated rocking chair, and swung backwards and forwards as he related his grievances. "I have been robbed," began the aged outcast—"robbed of £3,000," and as he spoke the listless expression fell away from him and he became animated. "And I expect the British Government to see that all this treasure—there was some money and some jewellery—is returned to me, and that the scoundrels who perpetrated the theft at the quay at Port-au-Prince are fittingly punished." The ex-President referred to the accident which overtook one of his strong boxes as he fled from his capital, wrapped in a French flag to one of the foreign warships in the harbour. "But," it was asked, "why the British Government? The robbery took place in Haiti." "Because I am the guest of Great Britain," Alexis replied. "Your country must afford protection to me and my goods." Throughout the conversation the ex-President referred to his loss and clamoured for the return of his treasure, and this in spite of the fact that he was known to have £850,000 in gold and securities deposited in various banks in Paris. He was very insistent that his "temporary loss of power" was due to machinations of the American Government. "America wants Haiti," he insisted. He was deeply concious of this throughout his six years of power, he said, and in consequence consistently exercised his authority to prevent undue American influence.

THE second class cruiser "Fox," Captain Allen T. Hunt, of the East Indies Station, goes out of commission at the end of this month, but she is to be retained for further service on the East Indies Station, and a new crew will be coming out in June by H. M. S. "Gibraltar," which will also convey from Home naval details for other ships of this Station.

STATE OF THE CONGO.

Memorial to Mr. Asquith.

An important parliamentary memorial to the Premier, signed by 158 members of Parliament, including some of the oldest and best-known members of all parties, has been communicated to Mr. Asquith. The memorial deals with our responsibilities towards the Congo our relations towards Belgium in connection with the Congo, and the present position, and calls for definite action by the British Government if the Belgian Government delays the promised change in the previous methods of administration beyond August next. The memorial, which is addressed to Mr. Asquith, opens, as follows:—"There may be some danger that a desire to welcome the reign of a new King of the Belgians, and to make preparations for his visit, may obscure in the public mind the reasons why it has been, and still is, impossible to recognise the transfer to Belgium of the Congo State and to accept the existing condition of affairs. Political and commercial considerations, as well as the natural desire to avoid international friction, may tempt some to forget our responsibility and the nature of our just demands. It may be necessary to recall the circumstances which convince the undersigned that paper promises cannot be accepted, but that clear evidence of complete and effective change of system must be insisted upon."

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY.

The memorial goes on to say that "There are involved the self-respect and honour of this country, the future of the native peoples of Central Africa, our treaty rights, and the peace of the Colonies and Protectorates which border on the Congo State." Dealing with the first point, the memorial recalls that the British nation is more deeply concerned than any other in the events which led to the creation of the Congo Free State. The arguments in this respect are set out at length, and it is especially accentuated that British concurrence was essential to the creation of the Congo State, and that concurrence was only given conditionally upon two factors, shown by experience to be inter-related: the well-being of the native population and the unrestricted freedom of their commercial intercourse with the outer world."

ATTITUDE OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The memorial refers to the unanimous condemnation passed by both Houses of the state of affairs in the Congo, and states that when the prospect arose of a Belgian annexation it was welcomed, "on the understanding that it would sweep away the Lepoldian system. This view was shared by his Majesty's advisers, and the Foreign Secretary, addressing a deputation, including members of both Houses, at the Foreign Office, on November 20, 1906, declared that annexation would produce 'not a list of reforms for the Congo, but an entire change in the system of Government.' It was understood from the declarations made in Parliament that his Majesty's Government would secure this 'complete change' as a spontaneous act of the Belgian Government, or else by the adoption of measures calculated to safeguard the observance of obligations on the part of the new rulers of the Congo." Unhappily, the memorial proceeds, the Belgian Government were inclined to defend and continue "many of the abuses of the former State, and in their Chambers to dispute our right of intervention. It is, of course, impossible to admit that the affairs of the territory in question have become a mere matter of Belgian internal concern."

EVIL SYSTEM PROLONGED.

The memorial next deal with the future of Central Africa and its peoples as it is affected by Belgian policy, and recalls previous weighty expressions of public opinion to the effect that a statement of the difficulty "will prove a turning point in future dealings between white and black in the vast tropical regions of Africa." The system set up by King Leopold is then analysed, and is thus described:—"The land owned by the native signatories of these treaties has, since 1892, been confiscated by a Government which they are compelled to serve in virtual slavery. A State designed to enrich the native communities by increasing their opportunities for trade with the outer world has been exploited for purposes of revenue, and, in part, handed over to financial corporations with which the plunder has been shared. In a region where Europe had intended to create an administration animated by 'humane and benevolent' motives as a blessing to its peoples, ill-treatment unparalleled in modern times and forced labour have been imposed for the benefit of the exploiters." The memorial proceeds to say that the "reforms now promised by the Belgian Government are utterly insufficient." After discussing these reforms, the memorial concludes in regard to them:—"In other words the Belgian Government assert their right not merely to maintain the evil system, but, after benefiting from it for eighteen months, to prolong it for further extensive periods."

BRITISH DEMANDS.

The memorial concludes :—"The time has passed when more assurances of good intentions could satisfy public opinion in this country. It will be content with nothing short of the total abolition of forced labour for purposes of revenue, coupled with legislation recognising the rights of the native tribes and communities in their land, and the throwing open of the whole of the Congo to normal commercial relations between its inhabitants and the outer world."

JAPANESE HEROISM.

The Foundered Submarine.

The translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsutoma Sakums, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered, while manœuvring in Hiroshima Bay, is printed in the "Times." The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface, and is a unique document containing a new experience, and telling, too, a tale of great Japanese heroism. "It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow-officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too far, I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat.

"Meanwhile the tanks were filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in; the switchboard was immersed in water; all electric light went out; the fuses burnt away, and the bosh was filled with poisonous gases so that we experienced the greatest difficult in breathing. Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only. "I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower.—11.45 a.m. I earnestly beseech his Majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succour the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish.—12·30 p.m. "It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasolene entirely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more.—12·40 p.m."

THREE rubber plantations in the Federate Malay States, which are said, according to the "Madras Mail," to have been in the market six years ago at £150,000 without a buyer, are now regarded as worth £6,000,000.

IT is suggested that the next Annual Meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India be held in Bangalore on the 1st August and following days. District Planters Associations have been asked to state what subjects they wish to bring up for discussion, and it is hoped that there will be a goodly attendance of delegates and visitors. "Labour matters are still to the front," says the *Planters' Chronicle*, "and though it may prove to be a case of *quot (sic) homines tot sententiæ*, a thorough discussion of Labour problems is desirable. As, moreover, a definite programme of work for the Scientific Officer must be drawn up, and arrangements made for the management of the South Indian Planters' Benevolent Fund, the Annual Meeting of 1910 is likely to be more than ordinarily important and interesting."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A SHARP YOUNGSTER.

"Tommy, your master's report of your work is very bad. Do you know that when George Washington was your age he was head of the school?"

"Yes, father, and when he was your age he was President of the United States!".

HE STUDIED ECONOMY.

A gentleman gave a letter to his son to post and a penny to buy a stamp for it. When the boy returned his father said:—

"Well, Tommy, did you post my letter?"

"Oh yes," answered Tommy, handing back the penny. "I slipped it in when nobody was looking."

PROUD OF HIS COUNTRY.

There is a small boy in Ipswich, England, whose father is a Frenchman, but who himself was borne in England. Consequently he considers himself to be an Englishman. He had gone to school and had been taken his first lesson in English history. At home he looked up from his book musingly and said to his father—Papa we licked yu awfully at the battle of Waterloo didn't we?"

A BRIGHT IDEA.

"I want my photograph taken," said a man, as he shambled into the studio.

"Certainly, sir," said the knight of the camera, as he sat the victim down in a chair and commenced posing him gracefully. "World you like a carte or a cabinet?"

The prospective customer glanced at a full-length picture of small child in a hay-field and wriggled uneasily.

"Is doesn't matter much whether there's a cart or a cab-in-it," he answered; "but if you could manage to put a church in it, I should like it. I'm a sexton."

MISUNDERSTOOD.

A young lady from the country got into one of the city cars. The vehicle had not gone far when the conductor said affably—"Your fare, miss." The lady blushed. The conductor repeated, "Your fare, miss," and the lady blushed more deeply. By this time the conductor began to look foolish. After a pause he again repeated, "Miss, your fare."

"Well," said the lady, 'they do say I'm good-looking at home, but I don't see why you want to say it out loud,"

HE DIDN'T GRUDGE IT.

There had been a serious railway accident. One by one the injured passengers were being removed from among the wreckage. One of these was an old farmer. He had been struck by the engine and the crowd gathered eagerly about him.

Suddenly the victim who had been unconscious, opened his eyes. A sympathetic silence met his gaze as he slowly swept the circle and attempted to take in the situation.

"Am I hurt?" he said feebly. They told him that one leg would have to come off, but fortunately they believed that otherwise he was all right. For several moments he studied the remaining sound limb, and the turned to the surgeon.

"Well," he said, "it might have been worse. It is the one with the rheumatiz."

RUBBING IT IN.

She was an extra-selected, haughty one, and when the angular man laid down a five-shilling postal order and received three half-crowns, she took back the half-crown with no word of thanks for his honesty.

He looked at her thoughtfully, and then said:—

"I had an uncle, ma'am, who had just the same affliction."

"Sir?" said the lady with quite an insulted air.

"Yes," continued the angular man, "he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 'th' to save his life. It's rather a nuisance. Have you had it long, ma'am?"

"You are insulting?" She managed to gasp out.

"Well, I don't wonder you hate to hear anybody refer to it, but really I wouldn't have minded in the least if you'd said 'sank you.' Good day ma'am."

THE TIME HAD FLOWN.

Two youths on the promenade of a sea-side resort had been watching the vessels pass with the aid of a telescope, the telescope lent them by an old salt. On handing back the glass one of the youths said that is was a good one.

"Yes sir," said the ancient mariner, "that ere telescop was given me by Lord Nelson."

"Good gracious!" answered the second youth. "Why Lord Nelson died nearly 100 years ago."

"Well, I'm blowed. replied the salty one quite unabashed. "Ow she time do fly."

A DELICATE PROPOSAL.

A Scotchman who had survived three wives and who had a fourth in contemplation, decided upon a delicate method of proposing to the latest object of his affections. Accordingly, he took her for a walk one afternoon, and before she realised where their footsteps tended they had arrived at the graveyard, where his lost loved ones lay buried. Standing before the three tombstones he said.

"There lies Jeannie, there lies Grissel, there lies Maggie, and," he added, pointing to the next vacant space and taking her hand tenderly, "now wad you like to lie there?"

WHEREFATHER GOT STUNG.

One afternoon not long ago, in the vicinity of Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore, there might have been seen a young man industriously pushing up and down a baby carriage, intently reading book the while.

"Henry! Henry!" called a young woman from the second storey of a house opposite.

Henry heard not, but continued to push the baby carriage and to read his book.

In about an hour she cries for "Henry" were repeated.

"Well, what do you want?" he demanded, rather impatiently.

"Nothing dear," was the irritating response, "except to inform you that you've been wheeling Harriet's doll all the afternoon. I think it's time for she baby to have a turn now."

IN A JEWELLER'S SHOP.

"You don't remember, I reckon," said the sour-faced man, putting his arms on the showcase, "that I bought a clock of you 25 years ago?"

"I certainly do not" answered the elderly jeweller, but I'll take your word for it if you say, you did."

"Well, I did. It was 25 years ago last Monday.

"Remember what you paid for it?"

"Yes. I paid you ten dollars."

"Ever had to get it repaired?"

"No."

"It's a pretty good clock, then, isn't it?"

"Oh yes, the clock's all right. But I've found out something about it that you didn't tell me."

"So?"

"Yes. When I bought it I asked you how oftan I'd have to wind it. You said once a week."

"Well?"

"Well, I've just found out that it'll go eight days without wiading."

"Certainly. Most clocks are eight-day clocks. That's to allow for your forgetting to wind it sometimes."

"I never forgot to wind it, sir. Regularly every Monday morning for 25 years I've wound that clock. That makes 52 times a year. If I had known it would go eight days I would it on the eighth day, and I would have to wind it only 49 times a year. It takes me about two minutes to wind it up. I've wasted 12 minutes every year on the thing.

See? In 25 years I've put in 300 minutes, or five hours, the half of a man's working day, standing on a chair winding up that blamed old clock when it didn't need winding."

"Well," said the stupefied jeweller, "what do you want me to do about it?"

"Nothing, sir. I only wanted you to know it. That's all. When you sell an eight-day clock to a man you ought to tell him it's an eight-day clock. Good-day, sir."

Straightening himself up and pulling his hat brim down in front he turned on his heel and stalked out of the shop with the air of a man with a grievance who had freed his mind.

THE prolonged depression in the Scotch whisky trade has culminated in the intimation by many of the best-known distillers that they will shut down towards the end of May. Many of the Highland distilleries have not opened during the past distilling season, and the others have worked at the most only 75 per cent. of the usual time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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SARSAPARILLA
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.. &c.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Retirement of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour G.C.B, O.M., G.C.V.O., has been placed upon the retired list of the Royal Navy, consequent upon his reaching the age limit of seventy years. Sir Edward Seymour has had a most distinguished and active naval career. Born on April 30, 1840, he entered the Service when twelve years of age, and has thus given 58 years of his life to the country. As a midshipman he served in the paddle frigate Terrible during the Crimean war, and was present at the bombardment of Odessa and of Sevastopol in 1854. The Terrible was the first British steam warship (built in 1837), and her service in the Black Sea earned her the nick-name of "The Black Sea Cat." Sir Edward Seymour was also present at the bombardment of the Kinburn batteries. Three years later found him on active service in China. He was in command of the Calcutta's launch when she was sunk during the destruction of the Chinese flotills of gunboats in Fatshan Creek in 1857, and he was also present at the capture of Canton in the same year and of the Peiho forts a year later. During the China war of 1860 he was lieutenant of the Chesapeake, and was present, in command of a small-arm party, at the relief of Sing-Poo and the capture of Kah-ding. In 1870, when commander of the Growler, he earned the special commendation of the Admiralty by rescuing a British merchant vessel from Congo pirates, he himself being severely wounded in the engagement. Sir Edward was captain of the Iris during the Egyptian war of 1882, and was later appointed aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. Now ensued a period of peaceful commands, Sir Edward Seymour being engaged successively as follows:—Second in command Channel Squadron, 1892-4; Commanded "B" Fleet in the manœuvres of 1893; Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, 1894 to 1897; Commanding the Blue Fleet, manœuvres of 1894; Commanded Reserve Fleet, exercises, 1895; Commanded Reserve Fleets, manœuvres of 1896.

THE BOXER TROUBLES.

In December, 1897, Admiral Seymour was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and it was here that the gallant officer distinguished himself not only by his military abilities during the Boxer troubles, but also by the tactful manner in which, as the head of the international relief expedition, he succeeded in maintaining perfect harmony between the various interests he was called upon to represent and defend. For his services in China he was made a G. C. B. He gave up the command in April, 1901. In the following year he was a member of the famous committee, presided over by Sir Edward Grey, which inquired into the question of the naval reserves, and was also a member of the Duke of Connaught's staff at the coronation of the King of Spain. In October, 1902, he was appointed first and principal naval aide-de-camp to the King, and the following year hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, where he remained until March, 1905. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour has the distinction of being one of the very few officers of that rank who have hoisted their flag in a ship of war, Sir Edward was appointed to represent Great Britain at the Hudson-Fulton celebrations at New York last year, and hoisted his flag in the Dreadnought cruiser Invincible.

CONSEQUENT CHANGES.

The retirement of Admiral Seymour causes the following changes in the Fleet:—Admiral Sir A. D, Fanshawe becomes Admiral of the Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Poe becomes a full admiral. Rear-Admiral Sir G. Callaghan becomes a vice-admiral. Captain O. H. H. Moore becomes a rear-admiral.

These promotions necessitate several important changes in commands. Admiral Fanshawe vacates the post of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which he has held since March 23, 1908 and will be succeeded by Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, who leaves the Command-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet to take up the Portsmouth Command. In the Mediterranean Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Poe, who becomes a full admiral. Rear-Admiral Callaghan, who reaches vice-admiral's rank, is second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet and will, it is expected, retain his command.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bbamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	25	2	0 p.m.	0	47
Suez	25	1	30 p.m.	0	42

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China restored (25-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted (25-5-10).

Burma wires via Assam right but working indifferently, traffic still subject to delay due to heavy accumulation of arrears of traffic (24-5-10).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SHOP THAT MIGHT BE THERE.

A very shrewd and interesting article on "The Shop That Might be There," by Evelyn Sharp, appears in the "Manchester Guardian." It points out how the shopkeeper so often misses his chances. "The shop window," says Miss Sharp, "is creeping up, but not nearly fast enough for the woman who still dreams of the shop that might be there,

BY THE WAY.

J. S. MILL: A REMINISCENCE.

M. B-E. writes to a London contemporary: I suppose there are not many who, like myself, heard John Stuart Mill speak on Female Suffrage in the sixties. The precise details of what I believe was the first public meeting got up by supporters of the movement in London I forget—date, place, &c. Unforgettable remains my impression of that great personality. In its look of final, conviction, of a thinker whose mind upon weighty subjects was irrevocably made up, from whose ethical verdicts there was no appeal, his countenance had something sublime, even awful, of rigidity and adamant implacableness. I felt as I gazed that chance and destiny, inclination and human weakness, could exercise no sway over this man, that here were the iron will, the unflinching self-oblivion of which, for good or for evil, alike leaders and martyrs, the Luthers, the Loyolas, and the Savonarolas are made.

A CONTRAST.

As a relief, continues the correspondent, to Mill's sober, I may say solemn, utterances came the wit, raillery, and bonhomie of his friend and my own, Lord Houghton. "Was ever conduct so inconsistent?" said the witty poet, kind friend of young authors and accomplished man of the world. "The French Revolution did not recognise the political rights of women, but without the slightest scruple cut off their heads as political offenders." Here it may be noted that even Marat—who, far from being a horse-leech living over a stable, as Carlyle represents him, was a prosperous, learned, and well-placed physician—had written upon the intellectual and social equality of the sexes, but stopped short at the Parliamentary vote. This he did not advocate.

A CHARTERHOUSE MASTER RETIRING.

The approaching retirement of Mr. T. E. Page, who has been Sixth Form Master at Charterhouse for thirty-seven years, is an event of considerable interest in educational circles. Mr. Page has been a notable figure in many an educational controversy, and is an excellent public speaker. From his earliest schooldays he was distinguished, becoming head of Shrewsbury School in 1868. At Cambridge he was Porson Prizeman, won the Chancellor's Medal and became a Fellow of St. John's. His pen has been very busy, and his commentary on the Acts of the Apostles is in its seventh edition. Hundreds of old Carthusians will wish Mr. Page a happy time of leisure after his many years' service to the great school.

PEPYS AND THE COMET.

They went out to see the comet in Pepys's time, just as many of us are doing at present. On December 21, 1664, the diarist records: "My Lord Sandwich this day writes me word that he hath seen at Portsmouth the comet, and says it is the most extraordinary thing he ever saw." Again, three days later, he writes: "Having sat up all night till past two o'clock this morning, our porter being appointed, comes and tells us that the bellman tells him that the star is seen upon Tower Hill; so I and my boy to Tower Hill, it being a most fine, bright, moonshine night, and a great frost, but no comet to be seen." Later the same day, however, Pepys did see the comet, which now, whether worn away or no, I know not, appears not with a tail, but only is larger and duller than any other star."

A DOCTOR'S RECORD.

Dr. James Morris, who was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Scotland, has just died at Dunfermline. When he celebrated his jubilee as a doctor some ten years ago he made this statement: "During my fifty years in practice I have attended 50,000 patients, administered chloroform 10,000 times with absolute immunity from fatal results; had 5,000 births (1,000 consecutive cases without a death), made about 1,000,000 visits, and travelled about 500,000 miles." Not a bad record for a country medical man.

MR. ROOSEVELT A SEVEN-FOLD DOCTOR.

When Mr. Roosevelt dons the scarlet robe of Oxford he will not be clothing himself in such splendid raiment for the first time, as he is already a seven-fold doctor. Columbia University, in New York City, made him an honorary LL.D. in 1899 when he was Governor of New York State. After he left Albany for Washington this example was followed in 1901 by Hope College, Mishigan (attached to the Reformed Church of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member), and by Yale; in 1902 by Harvard (at which he had taken the B.A. degree in 1880); in 1903 by North-Western University, Evanston; and in 1905 by the University of Pennsylvania and Clark University.

LAMBETH CHURCH AND "PEDLAR'S ACRE."

Lambeth Parish Church, the rectory of which will be vacated by the election of Canon Walpole to the bishopric of Edinburgh, has a prominent stone tower that furnishes a picturesque contrast to the red-brick gateway of the archiepiscopal palace, and is best viewed from Lambeth Bridge. In the south wall of the chancel is a pane of glass upon which is depicted a pedlar with his staff and pack and dog. This is supposed to represent the nameless pedlar who gave the piece of ground called "Pedlar's Acre" to the parish on condition that a portrait of himself and his dog should always be preserved in the church and also that his beloved canine companion should receive Christian burial in the churchyard.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The Royal Literary Fund, which held its one hundred and twentieth anniversary dinner at the Hotel Metropole the other day owed its inception to one of those tragedies of poverty which have been only too common in literary annals. In 1788 Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham College, Oxford, was arrested for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals and thrown into prison, where he died in want and misery when nearly eighty years of age. His sad story, on becoming known, created widespread sympathy, the practical outcome of which was the establishment of a fund to render assistance to needy literary men of all nations. Its chief promoter was David Williams, a Nonformist minister and friend of Benjamin Franklin.

PALMERSTON AND HARROVIAN PATRIOTISM.

Harrow, from the headmastership of which Dr. Wood retires, has to a remarkable degree inspired in her sons perfervid patriotism. A charming example of this is afforded by Lord Dungannon, who, repeating his favourite formula "Quite against my principles," refused to sign a petition for the reprieve of Smith O'Brien until asked if he would let his "old schoolfellow be hanged like a dog." Another patriotic Old Harrovian was Palmerston, who used to ride on his familiar grey horse from Piccadilly to the Hill, and once arrived so dusty that he was refused admission. "Pam" did not impress the schoolboys, and John Addington Symonds wrote to wrote to his sister complaining that "his speaking disappointed me, since it consisted of a series of commonplaces, disposed of in short barks!"

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR AT THE MAY MEETINGS.

Unconscious humour, the "Christian World" points out, creeps into the May meetings occasionally. Sir William Angus, who presided at the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, made a curious mistake. "Let us sing the Benediction!" he announced at the close of the meeting. With considerable difficulty those on the platform suppressed their mirth and joined in the singing of the Doxology. At the Church Missionary Society meeting Bishop Ingham, the home secretary, who was giving an account of his recent trip to the Far East on behalf of the society, remarked, "Let me say another word as I sit down on the other side!"

DEARTH OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

The dearth of theological students is, the same contemporary states, still being felt at the Edinburgh Congregational Hall. During the last winter session the numbers have reached the lowest ebb in the history of the institution. The reason for the scarcity of men cannot be attributed to the lack of funds available for students. There is a considerable variety of bursaries, some of them being of a large annual value. The Baxter Scholarship (£100 a year) is the blue ribbon of the finished student. There are nine bursaries of £20 a year and over, while there are a number of very useful smaller sums.

THE TWO SERVICES.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Although the "Princess Royal," which has been laid down by Messrs. Vickers, Maxims, and Co. and the "Lion," building at Devonport, are shown in the classification table in the Navy List as distinctive cruisers, they are in reality sister ships. As a matter of fact, the "Princess Royal" is being built from the actual working drawings which have been used in connection with the "Lion," and are available now that the Government-built ship is well advanced in the pre-launching stage. Beyond the fact that these cruisers would have a length of about 700 feet, their principal characteristics remained a secret until a few days ago, when it transpired that they will mark a further important stage in the evolution of the armoured cruiser. This is best told by comparing the "Princess Royal" with the "Indefatigable," the last of the "Invincible" quartette to be launched:—

	"Indefatigable."	"Princess Royal."
Length	600ft.	700ft.
Beam	78ft. 6in.	88ft. 6in.
Displacement	19,000	26,000
Draught	27ft.	27½ft.
Horse-power	43,000	70,000
Speed (normal)	25 knots.	30 knots.

At present it is only possible to speculate as to the armament, but now that the "Lion" at Devonport has assumed a shapely appearance, everything suggests that the additional displacement will be translated party into extra gunpower compared with the "Invincibles." Whether, however, this will consist of an additional pair of 12-inch guns or an installation of the 13.5 inch type we must, to employ a current phrase, "Wait and see."

OVERHEAD AND UNDERWATER ATTACK.

Although overhead attack from aircraft is quite in its infant stage, yet much ingenuity is being displayed in arranging that, within certain limits, the machine shall be able to make war on the enemy without exposing man to the danger that arises from an enemy's retaliation. That a wireless controlled airship is possible the recent exhibition at the Hippodrome with Mr. Raymond Phillips's wireless airship has demonstrated. The success with which it could be made to drop bombs on battleships, forts, or armies in motion has yet to be shown. If experience proves that there is a practical field of usefulness for an airship which can drop bombs accurately on objects below, while controlled by an operator whose person and apparatus is free from all danger, then the warship in the near offing may have a bad time. A warship on blockading duties off an enemy's harbour will, in ordinary circumstances, be indeed subjected to many means of attack by its opponents, since not only would there be the ordinary attack by mines and surface and submarine torpedo craft, but the French engineers have shown that a Whitehead torpedo can be launched from a shore position and, by means of wireless control, be made to steer straight for a mark, at considerable distance from the shore.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL CONTINGENT.

The Government of the Commonwealth are determined that there shall be no wasting of time on the part of the naval contingent of Australian officers and men who have been sent to England to take back the first two vessels, the destroyers "Yarra" and Paramatta, of the fleet unit which is to form their local Navy. There will be a wait of about six weeks before these two destroyers will be ready to start for the sub-continent, and during this period the contingent is being housed at the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, and separate sections of officers and men are meantime being put through courses in such specialities as gunnery, torpedo, signalling, wireless, &c., arranged for the purpose of giving the maximum amount of information in the time available. This strenuous use of time shows that the Australians have thoroughly grasped the custom and spirit of the mother fleet, in never pleading that there is insufficient time to do anything which needs doing. There appears to be no dearth of recruits on the special terms offered in the colonies, which start an able seaman or stoker on 5s. per diem, and the men are of good physique and mental calibre, and the restraints of discipline sit lightly upon them, although they have been reared in the intense democratic atmosphere of the Commonwealth.

LORD KITCHENER.

At the time of writing, writes a London correspondent, nothing is definitely known as to Lord Kitchener's future movements. Rumour, however, persistently has it that he will still go to Malta. To the plain man, whether soldier or civilian, such an arrangement is incomprehensible. Our present state of military preparedness admittedly fails to command universal approval, chiefly by reason of the fact that those responsible for it do not enjoy any particular reputation for organisation or for dealing with such an abstruse subject. Mr. Haldane, great man as he undoubtedly is, necessarily approaches the question as a politician and as an amateur, while his military colleagues, though well known in the Army, have not yet had the opportunity of convincing the nation at large of their undoubted abilities. The one man who enjoys universal confidence is Lord Kitchener, and to fail to take advantage of this fact must be looked on as the gravest of errors. If after mature consideration he comes to the conclusion that those now in authority are working on the right lines, the nation will accept his verdict, and the path of the latter will be much simplified. If, however, he goes to Malta, the average Englishman will, rightly or wrongly, think that he has been sent there because his presence at home was undesired, and controversy will become more and more acute. After all, a system by which our admittedly greatest soldier is placed in a position of subordination to his juniors is hardly ideal, nor is it one likely to command any particular respect.

THE MILITIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, it was announced that it was proposed to carry on till the end of this year, and a motion that fusion with the Army Rifle Association was desirable was agreed to. The question of forming a Special Reserve Eight to compete at Bisley this year was also raised by Lieut.-Colonel Williams, but the chairman feared that such a proceeding was impracticable. This decision will be received with general regret, as the sporting efforts of the Militia and Special Reserve to enter a team in the face of peculiar difficulties for the United Service Match have always been much appreciated.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS.

Few Englishmen have more than a vague idea of the functions of these officers. Yet they constitute a not unimportant part of the war machinery of foreign Powers, and it is quite possible that some of them may be living in our midst. The local intelligence officer is a retired officer stationed at a place which may become of importance on the outbreak of war, either on the lines of communication, on the frontier, or even beyond it. He has no staff, and has nothing to do with troops quartered at the place in peace time. It is his business to possess a thorough knowledge of the locality—whether it is a frontier town, railway junction, or agricultural centre. He must know the topography of the country and the positions for attack and defence. He must be perfectly acquainted with local resources as regards labour, transport, tools, and supplies. Thus if a general desires to construct entrenchments, the local intelligence officer can at once provide him with a list of the available, labourers, wheel barrows, shovels, and so forth, showing where they are to be found. He is, in fact, a complete dictionary of local military information. If troops occupy his district he is attached to the General Officer Commanding's Staff, and can then render invaluable assistance to the Quartermaster-General, the Commanding Royal Engineer, and the Director of Supplies and Transport. This system of collecting local information is thoroughly, if unobtrusively, carried out by the great Continental Powers, and it is worth our while to consider whether it would not be advisable to follow their example in England, if only on a modest scale. It would certainly contribute to our national security if a retired officer lived permanently at every place on our coast line where a raid is likely to be attempted, as a centre of local information. Brighton, for instance, is a favourite landing-place in foreign "invasion war games." Even if troops are already stationed at these places it is not their business to go round and count cart-horses of felling-axes. Neither can the police or the local civil authorities be depended upon for information; they are not educated to the military point of view.

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TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

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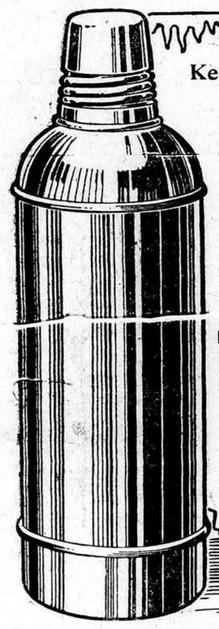

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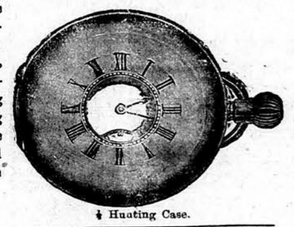

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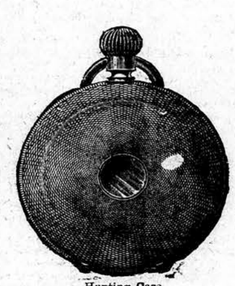

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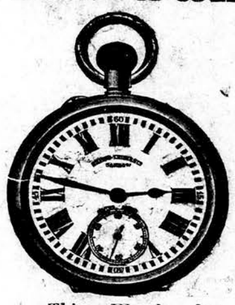

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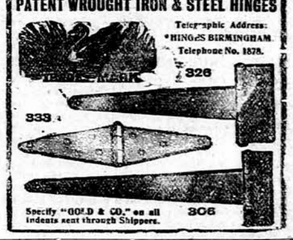

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